

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



12 MONTHS OF WAR

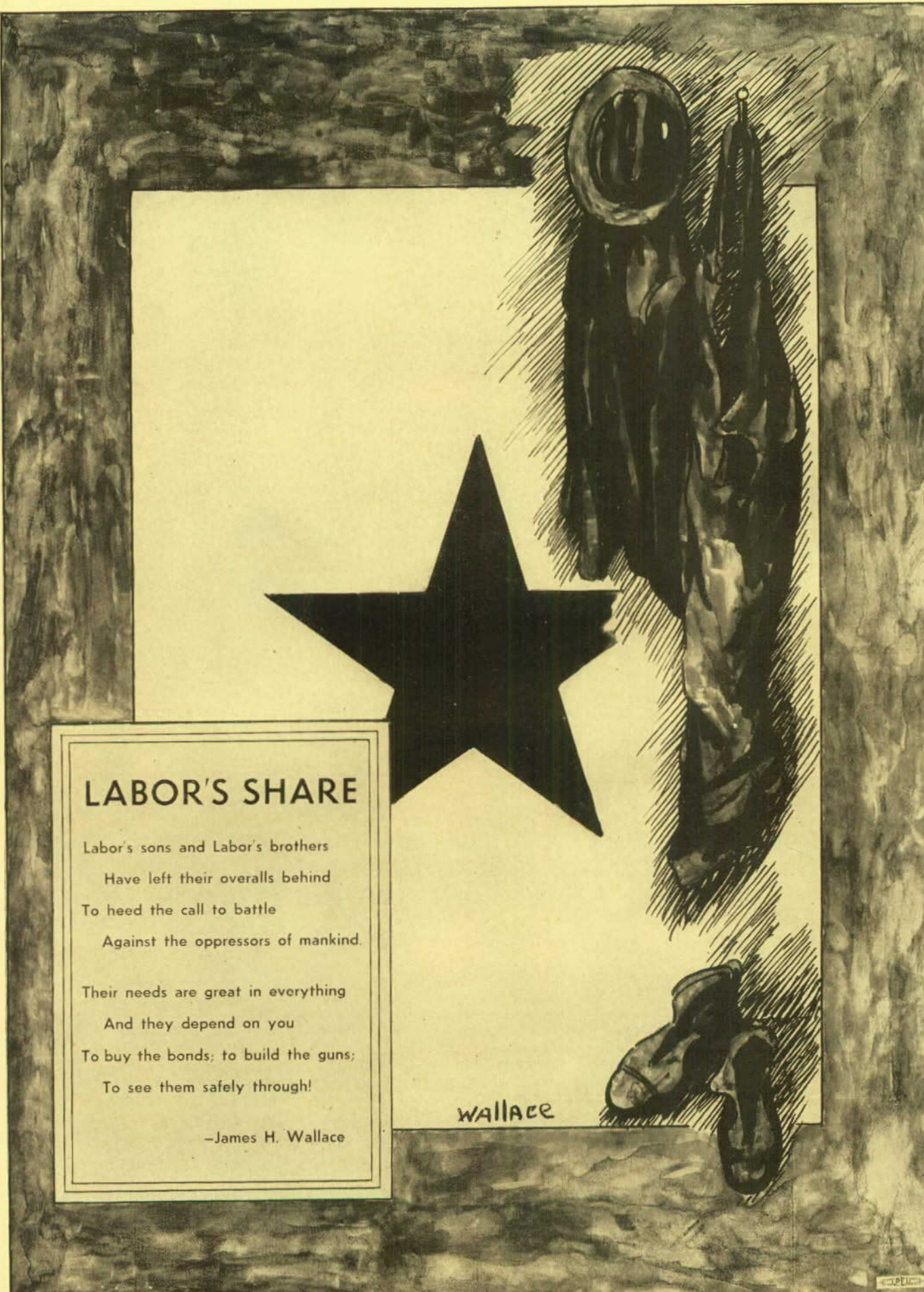
VOL. XLI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1942

NO. 12

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



LABOR'S SHARE

Labor's sons and Labor's brothers
Have left their overalls behind
To heed the call to battle
Against the oppressors of mankind.

Their needs are great in everything
And they depend on you
To buy the bonds; to build the guns;
To see them safely through!

—James H. Wallace

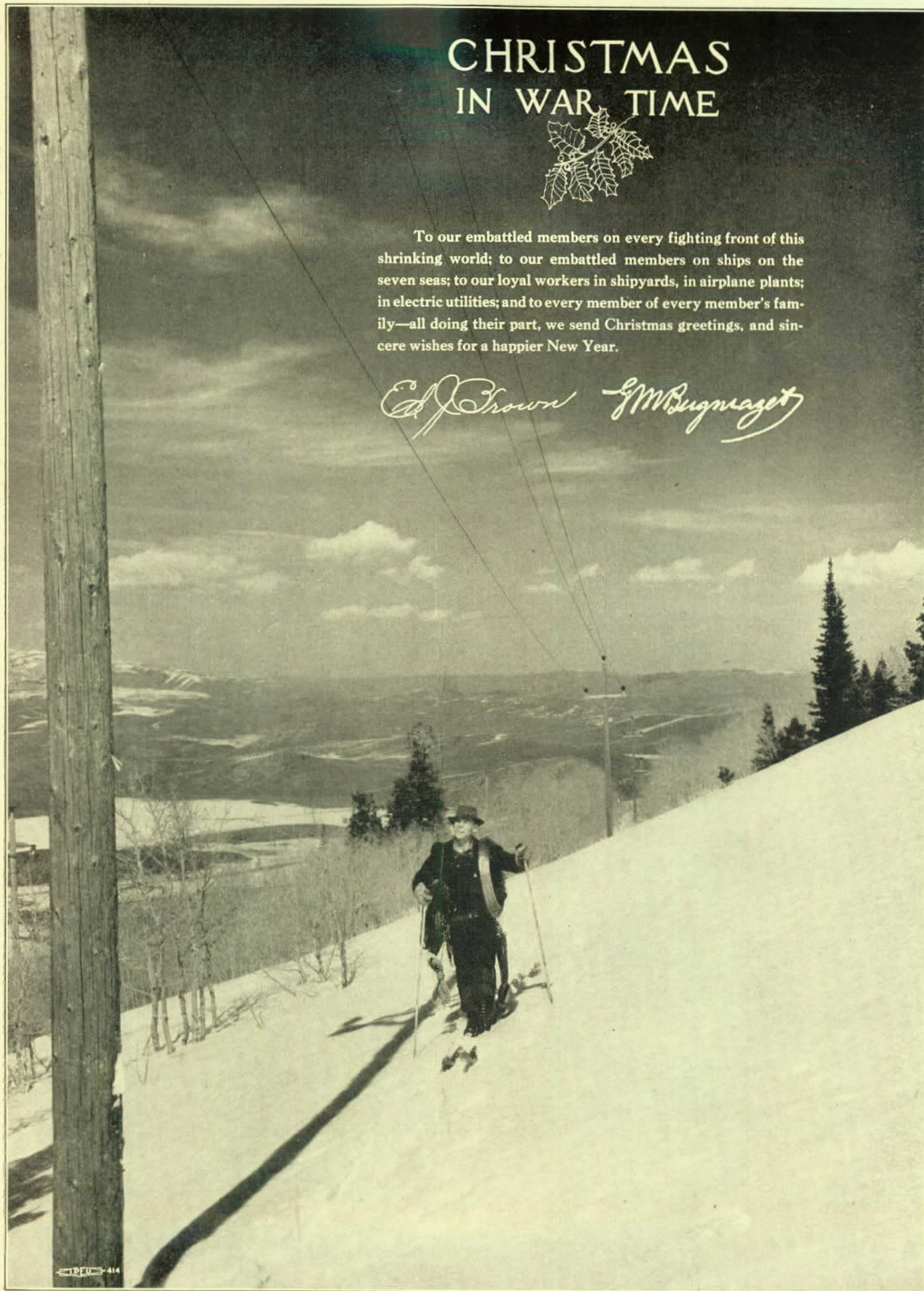
WALLACE

CHRISTMAS IN WAR TIME



To our embattled members on every fighting front of this shrinking world; to our embattled members on ships on the seven seas; to our loyal workers in shipyards, in airplane plants; in electric utilities; and to every member of every member's family—all doing their part, we send Christmas greetings, and sincere wishes for a happier New Year.

Ed Brown G. M. Bugnagel



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Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—To Men in Service	588
Twelve Momentous Months Change World Picture	589
Aussies Take Their Unionism Seriously	591
Social Security and Democracy in Chile	592
Procedures With Respect to Control of Wages	593
Human Amplifiers of Bell Propaganda	594
Union Presents View on Manpower	596
How Seaboard Cities Control Electric Glare	597
Conservative England Outdistances Radical America	598
Railroad President Praises Union Cooperation	600
Social Security—Means of Achieving Freedom	601
Is Thurman Arnold on Way Out?	602
New Device Created Every Minute	603
Two Important Resolutions	604
IBEW Man Heads Massachusetts Labor	605
Editorials	606
Woman's Work	608
Women's Auxiliary	609
Correspondence	610
In Memoriam	623
Death Claims Paid	625
Price List of Supplies	633
Official Receipts	634

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

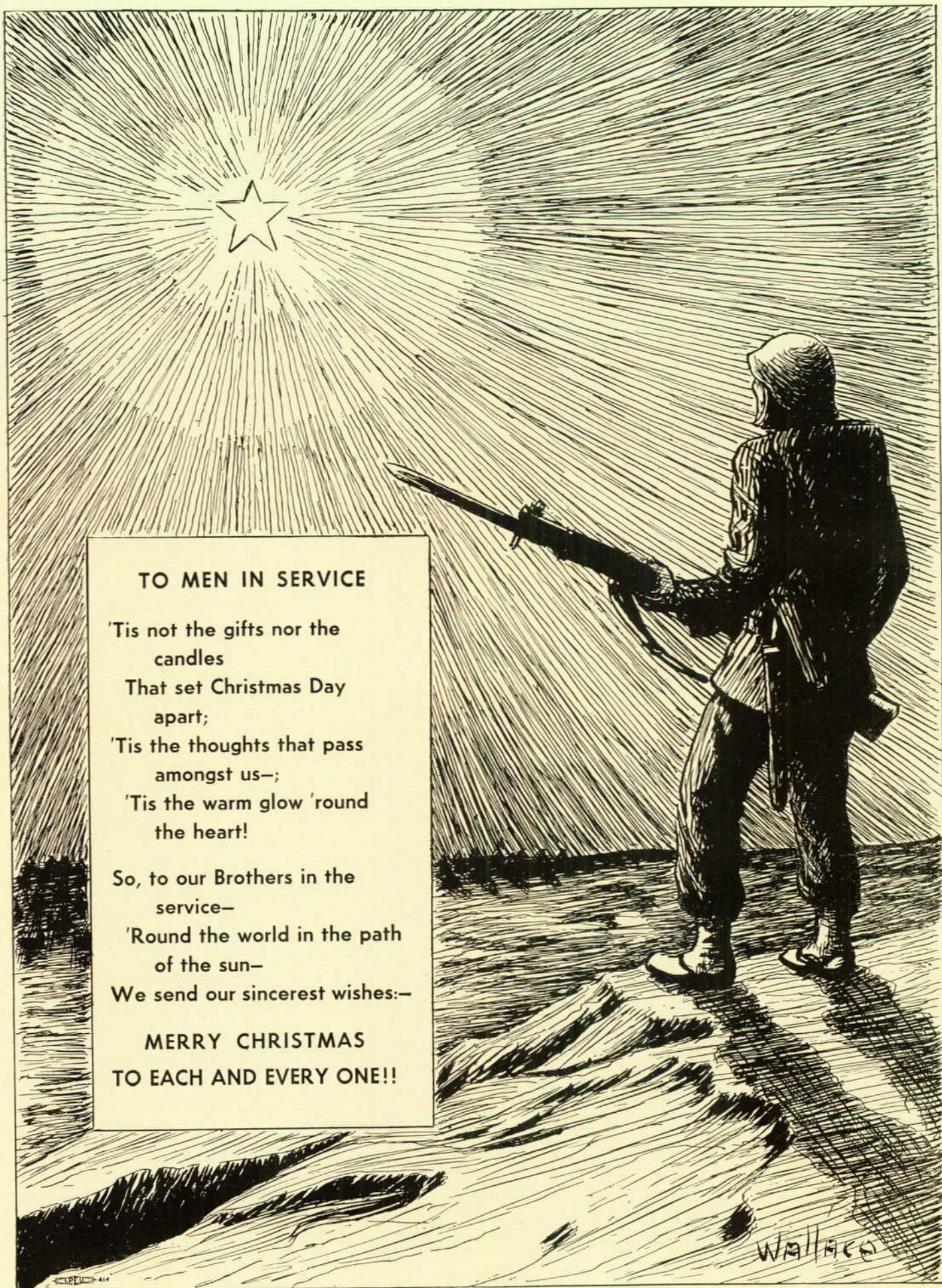
Those skeptics who said that Americans couldn't do it have had enough proof in the last 12 months that Americans can do it to close their mouths and confound their pessimism. The faith of the average man in freedom and the faith of the average man in free men to fight more intelligently and more energetically than slaves has been rapidly justified.

As a matter of fact Americans, without a touch of complacency, have a right to enter the New Year with more hope than at any time in the last five years. That hope need not be based upon military victories and territory won, but upon the performance of 133,000,000 American citizens in meeting a dire crisis in the traditional way—with humor, with seriousness, with energy and with practical achievement. The Yanks came, but the Yankee spirit of idealism, coupled with practical ability, preceded the arrival of the Yanks.

Whether the war ends in six months, 12 months, two years, three years or five years, nothing can withstand such a spirit—if it continues to speak, as it should speak, through adequate equipment and great ideas. There will be as much to do following the end of the war as there now is, and probably the greatest practical task—that of making a world in which decent men and women can live, earn their living and aspire to some of the better things of life—will exceed the war effort.

Make no mistake about it, the six million soldiers that have been funneled out of civilian life are thinking their own thoughts in barracks and on battleships and are going to demand a better community when they return than the one which they left. It is a job for the New Year to determine the kind of world we all want to live in and to shape that world.

The beautiful snow scene on our cover this month, a typical American small town in the grip of winter, was photographed by the Farm Security Administration. The lineman pictured on page 585 was photographed on the job for the Utah Power and Light.



TO MEN IN SERVICE

'Tis not the gifts nor the
candles
That set Christmas Day
apart;
'Tis the thoughts that pass
amongst us—;
'Tis the warm glow 'round
the heart!

So, to our Brothers in the
service—
'Round the world in the path
of the sun—
We send our sincerest wishes:—

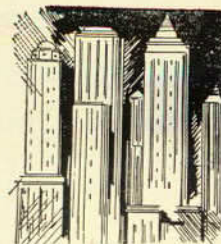
MERRY CHRISTMAS
TO EACH AND EVERY ONE!!

Wallace



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NO. 12

Twelve Momentous Months CHANGE WORLD PICTURE

TWELVE short months—365 days of only 24 hours each—with 133 millions of Americans pushing, working, and trying — at times amiss — have changed the world picture.

The United States has raised an army of 6,000,000 men. It has sent more than a million soldiers to world battlefronts. It has clothed, housed and trained this vast army. It has built great camps in this country. It has equipped this vast army with modern war weapons. It has erected whole new war industries, or transformed old into new. It has reached an all-time high in production of planes, tanks and artillery. It has performed wonders in railroad transportation. It has built cargo ships at superhuman rate. It has refurnished its Navy. It has built the Alaskan highway. It has, in addition to this, supplied its allies with millions of tons of goods and material—all in 12 months.

MIRACLES COME TO PASS

The United States has mobilized a great labor force of skilled men. These men have worked long hours, and made adjustments to new processes. Women have joined this labor force. Miracles in production have been worked—all in 12 months.

This country has weathered the tactics of fifth columnists—risen with new dignity to an understanding of its tradition and its destiny—made democracy take on new meanings—in 12 months.

"Praise God and Pass the Ammunition" has been written and has swept the country. It has been sung as a rollicking hill-billy song, as a spiritual (with reverence), as a polka, as a marching song—depicting the many-sided characteristics of a polyglot people inhabiting a continent, a cheerful, serious, tough people, which, laughing, takes its philosophy seriously no less.

Heroes have died. New ones have arisen to take their place. Youth has been well-behaved and disciplined. The Yanks came, and made good—all in 12 months.

And they said we could not do it. It is done!

This is the picture of America at work

Great
thrust of national energy
drives largest production program
in world history through.
Labor's part

in wartime. It means that in a single year's time the great republic has passed from peacetime to wartime production and made the adjustment with a minimum of friction. Figures tell the story. It is impossible to describe the colossal achievement in any other way but figures. Take the story of the production of munitions alone. Quite arbitrarily choosing a date, November, 1941, that is, a month before Pearl Harbor, and using this as an index of 100 we find that seven months later, that is, in June, 1942, munitions production had gone up three times, that is, to the index of 303. By the next month, July, the munitions production had risen to 350; by August, 357, and by September, 381. Donald Nelson recently told the Research Institute of America that war production expenditures in 1942 had reached the colossal total of \$45,000,000,000 and in 1943 would reach 70 to 75 billion dollars.

Of course, in this staggering task steel plays a basic role. It is estimated that our output in steel alone is 90,000,000 tons a year and that we are manufacturing more machine tools than all the other nations combined.

FIVE-OCEAN FLEET

The goal in ship production when stated by the President of the United States appeared to be impossible of achievement. The President asked for 23,000,000 dead weight tons by the end of 1943. The Maritime Commission has now promised fulfillment of this great schedule and promises even to surpass this schedule. Where formerly the country thought in terms of two-ocean fleets, the country is now thinking in terms of five-ocean fleets. The Maritime Commission has only recently issued figures that are impressive. In 1941 the Navy had 1,320 vessels under

construction. At the close of the third quarter of this year that figure had increased to 14,192 vessels. Speed for individual types has been greatly increased. Where the average building time for destroyers in 1940 was more than 23 months and for 1941 was something more than 15 months, so far in 1942 vessels have been completed in as little as six and a half months. Submarine building time has been equally spectacular. Vessels that took 16 and 17 months to build in 1941 have taken only a little more than 12 months in 1942.

The United States had at the start of the war a one-ocean Navy built and a two-ocean Navy in prospect.

Built: 17 battleships, 7 carriers, 37 cruisers, 171 destroyers, 113 submarines. Total, 345.

Building: 15 battleships, 11 carriers, 54 cruisers, 193 destroyers, 73 submarines. Total, 346.

It is likely that these figures are only academic and that the actual figures of the building program are greatly in excess.

Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, recently announced that the average airplane will be larger and heavier. Official estimates place the United States 1942 plane production at slightly over 45,000. Americans are elated over this feat. Assuming that the output of Britain and Russia will match the output of the Axis, United States production will give the United Nations a 90,000 plane advantage over the enemy. This was expected to enable the Allies to darken the sky with planes on nearly every front.

MANPOWER THE KEY

All of this great thrust of power means manpower chiefly. The shipbuilding industry is an example of the change-over from peacetime to wartime production. On July 1, 1940, 87,175 employees in private yards and 22,000 employees in Navy yards were working an average five-day week. On September 1, 1942, there were 330,000 privately employed and 230,000 Navy yard workers. The yards were working a seven-day week. Speed has been attained not only by lengthening hours and increasing the work force but by changing the process. This change in process with the attendant gain in speed was brilliantly illustrated in November by the launching of a 10,500-ton cargo ship at one of the Kaiser shipbuilding plants. This ship was launched four days, 15 hours and 25 minutes after the first section of the keel had been laid. Truly a miracle of production. Such ships are



SKAGWAY, ALASKA, WAY STATION

moving rapidly down the ways. This particular ship was hardly half-way down the skids when an overhead crane laid the first keel section for its successor. Kaiser yards are striving now for an eight-day schedule for keel-laying to delivery. At one of the Portland shipyards Kaiser has already built a ship from keel-laying to delivery in 10 days, 11 hours and 55 minutes. Behind the nearly 600,000 workers in shipyards operate 2,000,000 workers in 800 industrial plants to supply the materials for the ships.

ELECTRICITY THE FORCE

The wherewithal with which to make these great industries move is, of course, electricity, and the attendant production in the shipyards and in industrial plants behind the shipyards is reflected in the kilowatt hours produced in the electric power industry. The total production of kilowatt hours in 1941 was 167,900,000 kilowatt hours. This will be greatly exceeded by the production of electricity in 1942. The increase in the first nine months of 1942 over the first nine months of 1941 was 12.7 per cent.

America is at work. War plants need workers and workers need houses to live in. A great deal of the manpower difficulties that the public has encountered has been due to bottlenecks in housing facilities. From July 1, 1940, to October, 1942, 500,000 war housing units costing approximately two billion dollars were completed. Private industry built more war housing units than public. The score is 350,000 family units built by private contractors and 145,000 by the housing administration. In addition to this score, private builders also completed in war production areas 470,000 dwelling units that are not classed as war housing. The story is not yet ended. Between now and July, 1943, 12 million war workers will shift to new jobs in war production. This will mean another crisis in housing. The National Housing Agency is striving manfully to meet the crisis. The rapid

change-over from peacetime to wartime production with its large volume of transfers of workers from one section to another has reflected itself in changes in populations of cities. Mobile, Ala., leapt from 114,000 in 1940 to 165,000 in 1941. Portland, Oreg., is said now to be a city of 450,000 as compared with 300,000 in 1940.

ACHIEVEMENTS MULTIPLY

In addition to building and opening the great Alaskan highway through difficult terrain, the War Department has announced that a hitherto secret additional highway, connecting Anchorage to the Richardson Highway, via Palmer, has been built and opened. It is known locally as the Chickaloon Highway. A section of this highway is a nearly three-mile tunnel under a mountain. It greatly cuts off the distance between the two points to advantage. The tunnel is the fourth longest in the country. Alaska is an American frontier but is going to have a network of transportation. What is in prospect, according to announcements, is construction of a railroad westward from Fairbanks to the Bering seacoast; conversion of the Skagway-Whitehorse line to standard gauge and its double-tracking; development of the port of Skagway; extension of the Skagway-Whitehorse railroad from Whitehorse to Fairbanks; connection of this latter railroad with the Alaskan Railroad; and construction of a standard gauge railroad from Prince George to Whitehorse and Fairbanks.

America is at work. Under the leadership of the great labor organizations, strikes have become the exception rather than the rule. An anti-strike policy is in effect. Incomes have greatly increased. It is believed that national income will reach the grand total of \$115,000,000 in 1943. Individual incomes have increased. One of the problems of the republic is to keep the increased money from deteriorating in value by the process of inflation.

Inflation is a condition in which the purchasing power of the population greatly

exceeds the amount of goods purchasable. This means, therefore, that buyers constantly compete for goods and in competing tend to drive up the prices. The rise of prices, therefore, constantly depreciates the buying power of the dollar. Economists estimate that there is a fugitive sum of money in the present economic situation estimated at from 17 to 30 billion dollars, which is uncontrolled and which constantly is at work undermining stability and tending to lift prices. Though no economist has ever established a clear relationship of wages to this fugitive fund and its effect on rising prices, the policy of the government has become one of stabilized wages as well as one of trying to tax away this surplus in order to keep inflation down. No worker should fail to see that inflation is a thief that steals real value out of the pocket-book which may be bulging with fictitious dollars. During the Civil War the dollar bought only 32 cents of value. During the First World War the dollar bought only 48 cents of value. Inflation can sweep over a country like a forest fire, devastating all values and leaving nothing but havoc in its wake. It can undermine all institutions and eventually destroy morale. It should be fought by every intelligent citizen.

America at work in wartime. America producing at stupendous rate. America giving its sons and its daughters to war production. American soldiers and American sailors in every section of the globe. This is global warfare in 1942. It means changing the war picture, and ultimate victory.

Real Teamwork

The greatest advance has been made in the coordination of British and American war programs. Lend-Lease is changing the whole character of international economic relations. Whole factories, for example, have been moved from England to the United States. There is a dovetailing of Anglo-American air forces, navies, and armies from Alaska to India.

While an American air force fights alongside the Chinese armies, thousands of Chinese troops who retreated into India from the Burma campaign are being trained and equipped by United States forces. At Dehra Dun, in India, all sorts and conditions of men—Moslems, Hindus, British, Untouchables, and Brahmins—are being trained together in the art of jungle warfare.

In the case of the Soviet Union, co-operation takes the form of a steady stream of supplies. There is not yet full readiness on the part of the Soviet Union to trust British and American officials with important information or to give full facilities to our military observers. There is more military collaboration between the Soviet Union and its allies than the public can be told, but compared with Anglo-American relations, the U.S.S.R. is fighting in isolation.

—Atlantic Monthly.

Aussies Take Their UNIONISM Seriously

By MARGARET L. MacPHERSON, Author, "I Heard the Anzacs Singing"

Miss Margaret L. MacPherson, Australian writer, whose charming and unusual book, "I Heard the Anzacs Singing," has just been published in this country by Creative Age Press, Inc., outlines the full force which unionism plays in the powerful little nation down under. The following incident related by Miss MacPherson dramatizes vividly the conditions and philosophy of the Aussies. It is republished by permission of the publisher and author.

I GOT a clue to Australia's resentment of English immigrant workers when, one day in the Fitzroy Gardens in Melbourne, a shabby little woman sat down on the park bench next to mine and began to weep softly to herself. After a while I could bear it no longer and begged her to stop crying.

"This country'd make anybody cry," she sobbed. "I've been after eight jobs since morning, and they've all turned me down."

"What sort of job do you want? And why do they turn you down?" I asked.

UNDERSELLING NOT PREFERRED

"I want hotel work. Waitress or chambermaid. I'm clean and I'm thorough. I'm a fully-trained parlormaid. I'll work longer hours than any of these Australian servants, and I'll work for less money. But even so, I can't get a job, because I'm English. They all hate me. The mistresses won't consider me, and the servants call me 'Pommie.'" She wept afresh.

I couldn't help smiling. I understood her predicament so well.

"My dear goose," I said, "dry your eyes and listen to me. This is a democratic country. Hotel workers' labor conditions are much better here than in England. The hours are shorter, the pay is higher. But these working women have had to struggle hard for these short hours, this good pay. No wonder they hate you, when you try to undersell them. You say proudly that you are prepared to work longer and for less than they do. That, my child, is not a virtue but a crime."

She wiped her nose and looked up.

SOME WORK, SOME PLAY

"But," she said, "they only want to work an eight-hour day. Then they're off to the movies and the dance halls and the

Even domestics are organized. Guard against lowering of standard of living

beaches. Do you mean to tell me that's right?"

Her moral indignation was wonderful to see.

"Of course, it is right! Every human being should have ample time to dance and surf-bathe and play. Working people provide all our comfort, all the amenities of life. They should be treated with the greatest consideration. And they are right when they demand good conditions for themselves. It is you who are wrong when you offer to accept worse conditions. People like you would soon bring down the standard of living for everybody."

"I see," she sniffed, "but you would think my training as head parlormaid to an English titled family would get me a good job, wouldn't you? Yet I can't get into private service here at all."

"Forget," I advised her earnestly, "that you have ever been a head parlormaid. There are probably not a dozen families in Australia grand enough to keep one.

When you tell a prospective mistress about your titled employer, you probably frighten her. They like plain folks here. Don't be grand. Don't be snobbish. And don't get disappointed with Australia too soon. It's the best country in the world if you're adaptable."

WORD "UNION" OPENS DOOR

She left me, much cheered; and two days later she came to my apartment and told me she had got a job.

"The mistress is a real nice homely woman," she said. "I told her I could do anything in the way of housework, and I said I wanted union wages and union hours. She engaged me without even asking for a reference. You were right; and I can never thank you enough."

An old French workman, sorrowing amidst the ruins of his beloved motherland, said, "We have lacked an ideal. We came to imagine that the proper duty of man was to arrange an easy way of life, individualistic to the point of selfishness. We looked upon the state as a universal purveyor and we always spoke of our due, seldom of our duties."

"The awakening is rude. A terrific task faces our young generation, what is left of it. We are about to become slaves. But I am convinced adversity will weld the nation. We shall have to bow our heads but no force will be able to break our hearts."

"Tell all this to the Americans and warn them, at the same time, of the perils that may befall democracy everywhere when it forgets that free men have duties as well as rights."



WIDE, PLEASANT BOULEVARD IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

SOCIAL SECURITY *and* DEMOCRACY *in Chile*

By WILBUR J. COHEN, Technical Adviser, Social Security Board

Mr. Cohen has recently returned from Chile. This is the second in a series of two articles.

THERE are many things that make Chile an interesting country. Look at a map of South America and when you see the narrow strip on the western coast you are immediately curious about what goes on in the little country. Here is a country where only 8 per cent of the central territory is arable; where there is barren desert, the snowcapped mountains of the Andes, the Pacific Ocean dashing in against a rocky coast; a country averaging less than 100 miles in width but nearly 3,000 miles in length. This interesting, novel country, American observers returning from Chile agree, is truly democratic.

John Gunther, after visiting all the countries of Central and South America, said in his book *Inside Latin-America*, "Chile is the pleasantest country in Latin America, bar none. Never have I met a more charming people—even if they don't eat dinner till 10 p. m."

OUT IN FRONT

Several aspects of social security legislation and administration in Chile are particularly worthy of study and consideration by the United States. In the first place, the Chilean social insurance law covers three groups which are still not covered under the social security law of the United States. These are: Agricultural laborers, domestic workers and the self-employed (small em-

Wider coverage
of wage-earners than in United States; farm, domestic and small employees included

ployers, independent professional persons, farmers, etc.). These groups have been covered for 18 years under the Chilean social insurance system. The problem of administration has been successfully met in Chile by using a stamp book for each person for the collection of the social security contributions. For agricultural laborers and domestic servants the employer pastes the stamps in the book and these represent the combined contributions of the employer, the amount deducted from the worker's wages and the contribution of the government. The stamps are usually put into each insured person's book weekly (except in cases of domestic servants where they are put in on a monthly basis) and must be cancelled by the employer who marks them with the date of payment and his name. The self-employed person puts his stamps in his own book.

The contributions of both agricultural workers and domestic servants are calculated on their total remuneration, including remuneration in kind, such as the value of board and lodging. The value of remuneration in kind is determined for different types of agricultural and domestic workers depending upon in which of three zones they live. By this means

the method of determining the amount of the wages in kind is kept on a simple basis so that both employers and workers may quickly and easily calculate this amount in addition to the cash wages. The amount of the wages in kind is important since the cash benefits of social security are related not only to an individual's money wages but also to the wages he receives in kind. This is only proper if the benefits are to represent a reasonable proportion of such individual's income when he is incapacitated due to old age, sickness or disability, especially if the individual has been receiving a large part or even all of his income in kind.

SICK BENEFITS PAID

A second interesting aspect of the Chilean social security law is that cash benefits are paid to individuals during periods of temporary sickness or permanent disability. Most foreign social insurance laws contain provisions of this kind. In fact, the United States of America is the only country of all the countries in the world that has old-age insurance systems, with the single exception of Spain, which does not provide cash benefits for premature old age (permanent total disability). Similarly, most foreign countries provide cash benefits for a person's temporary disability since this is similar to temporary unemployment due to lack of a job or to permanent disability due to inability to perform any work. In the United States only the state of Rhode Island has a temporary disability law which provides for cash benefits to an individual when he is sick. But the Rhode Island law will not go into effect until next year and then it is inadequate in that it does not provide benefits of sufficient duration nor does it provide an adequate pooling of the risk over the entire United States. Moreover, in Rhode Island the entire cost of such benefits is levied on the employee. In Chile, the employer and the government contribute in addition to the worker. Over 5,000 individuals in Chile are drawing insurance benefits due to permanent total disability. Thousands of other individuals draw cash benefits during the first 26 weeks of their illness.

NATION-WIDE HEALTH PROGRAM

In addition to the cash sickness and disability benefits there is another part of the Chilean social insurance law which is very significant; namely, the provision for medical care to workers and their families during periods of sickness. The attack which the Chilean social insurance system is making upon the problem of ill health is worthy of special attention since infant mortality in Chile is about four and one-half times greater than the rate of the United States. Dr. Salvador Allende, former Minister of Health, Insurance and Social Assistance of Chile, and now head of the Chilean Workers' Social Insurance Fund, told me that the rate of deaths from typhoid and similar diseases in Chile is five times that in the United States; from pneumonia, six times; and



PUERTO SARAS, A PORT IN CHILE

(Continued on page 629)

Procedures With Respect to CONTROL of WAGES

IN order to check the rising cost of living and to further restrain inflationary tendencies, the Congress of the United States enacted the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 which was approved on October 2, 1942.

This Act empowered the President of the United States to issue a general order stabilizing prices, wages and salaries, affecting the cost of living and in so far as possible, except as otherwise provided in the Act, to bring about such stabilization on the basis of the levels which existed on September 15, 1942.

Because the Act and the policies authorized thereunder are so important to all workers, there is presented herewith a brief summary of the law and the procedures established with respect to the control of salaries and wages.

FOR A NATIONAL POLICY

Under the authority of this Act, the President issued Executive Order 9250 which established an Office of Economic Stabilization and authorized the economic stabilization director to formulate and develop a comprehensive national economic policy relating to the control of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies and all related matters, such policies to be in conformity with the general principles included in the same Executive Order.

Among other things, Executive Order No. 9250 provided that nothing in the Order shall be construed as affecting the present operations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, or the adjustment procedure of the Railway Labor Act. The Executive Order also said that the policy of the federal government to encourage free collective bargaining between employers and employees is reaffirmed and continued.

Since the establishment of the Office of Stabilization, the economic stabilization director has issued several regulations which have been approved by the President. The effects of the Congressional enactment, the Executive Order of the President, and the regulations of the economic stabilization director are briefly summarized in the following paragraphs:

How the Law Is Administered

Under the Executive Order, the director of economic stabilization administers the policies through the National War Labor Board and the Treasury Department. The director of economic stabilization has arranged for the handling by the Wage-Hour Division, of all applications for wage and salary adjustment approval

Description of program which now must be followed in wage adjustments

sent to the WLB. A salary stabilization unit has been set up in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Those Subject to the Law

All employers and employees and all wages and salaries with few exceptions are subject to the provisions of the law. The Wage Stabilization Agreement of May 22, 1942, between the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and several government agencies, however, will continue in operation as in the past, except that no action inconsistent with the policies of Executive Order No. 9250 shall be taken thereunder.

I. WAGE CONTROL

By the term "wages" is meant all forms of compensation computed on hourly, daily, piecework, or other comparable basis, for personal services of an employee. Under "wages" are included bonuses, additional pay, gifts, commission, loans, fees (insurance and pension benefits in a reasonable amount are also included). No wage increase may be given by an employer without the approval of the National War Labor Board except as hereafter noted.

(A) *Wage Increases*: No increases in wage rates prevailing on September 15, 1942, will be approved by the WLB, unless such increase is necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in effective prosecution of the war.

RELATION OF LIVING COSTS

In a statement issued November 6, 1942, the National War Labor Board observed that the cost of living had risen 15 per cent between January 1, 1941, and May, 1942, and in effect confirmed the policy it had previously been applying. Referring to wage rates this statement said:

"A substantial majority of industrial workers had received more than 15 per cent increase; some had received less.

"To correct these maladjustments, the board will consider requests for general increases in straight-time rates up to 15 per cent above the level prevailing on January 1, 1941. This policy sets a terminal point for general wage increases. It is not applicable to individual workers



—Labor Photo

WILLIAM H. DAVIS
Chairman, National War Labor Board

or to employees in particular job classifications. It will be applied only to groups composed of all the employees in a bargaining unit, in a plant, a company, or an industry, depending upon the circumstances of each case."

Any wage increase directed by the WLB previous to October 3, 1942, will remain in effect. Voluntary wage increases granted by employers on or before October 3, 1942, may remain in effect but are subject to the board's right of subsequent disapproval which may direct their discontinuance. Automatic wage increases according to existing agreements are subject to the law and regulations.

WAGE CUTS BARRED EXCEPT. . .

(B) *Wage Decreases*: No decrease in wages for any particular work below the highest wages paid therefor between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942, will be approved by the WLB unless to correct gross inequities or to aid in effective prosecution of the war.

(C) *Adjustments Without WLB Approval*: In the case of individual employees, adjustments may be made in their wage rates without board approval if pursuant to an established wage agreement or wage rate schedule and as a result of:

- (1) individual promotions or reclassifications;
- (2) individual merit increases within established rate ranges;
- (3) operation of established plan of wage increases based on length of service;
- (4) increased productivity under piecework or incentive plans;
- (5) operation of apprentice or trainee system.

Wage increases required by the Federal Wage-Hour Act or any state law need not be submitted to the board for approval.

(D) *Freezing of Wages in Job Classifications*: To prevent "pirating" of workers, the rule has been made that no employee may be hired at a wage rate in excess of the rate previously established

(Continued on page 633)

Fifth article on the telephone company.

THE radio program known as "The Telephone Hour" is among the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's more recent advertising efforts. The music on the program is excellent. Even the advertising messages sandwiched in are superior in presentation and content to most commercials numbing the ears of radio listeners.

Such superior type of program, however, is precisely what should be expected from the Bell System, not merely because it is in a position to employ talent of the highest competence, but because the Bell System is a specialist in currying public favor.

It has been active in the field for a great many years. Its institutional "good will" advertising is a model of its kind. It is doubtful whether any other organization has a record of success comparable with that of the Bell System's education of the public—education, that is, confined to the dissemination of such facts and impressions as are considered wholesome by the company's management and the concealment of other material facts.

This long-continued policy of currying public favor is neither an idle gesture nor a fruitless pastime. It is intimately related to the protection of A. T. & T.'s monopoly status and the uninterrupted flow of its lavish profits. Long before having become so powerfully entrenched, the Bell System's conduct, including its hogging of patents, its attitude toward independent telephone companies and its financial policies had made it a well-hated institution.

SWEETLAX MOVES THE WORLD

Strong public resentment had expressed itself in the support given to the independent telephone companies which challenged the Bell monopoly upon the expiration of the basic Bell patents. By the time the competition was suppressed Bell officials had become reconciled to the idea that some form of public regulation would be necessary to the public's tolerance of a nation-wide telephone monopoly. The public might become convinced that regulation protected it from extortionate telephone rates. But regulation itself involved a potential danger. The danger was that regulation might become effective; it might interfere with the Bell System's profit habits. To insure against this prospect a political constituency in the ranks of the public itself would be useful.

Beginning about the year 1908, the Bell System embarked upon its vast program of propaganda directed to the public, and to diverse and influential segments of the public. The channels of Bell propaganda have been multitudinous.

LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM

A. T. & T.'s 634,151 stockholders and its 379,900 employees (as of December 31, 1941) constituted an especially fertile field of indoctrination, for, in addition to the vast number of people who can be reached directly, many of these hundreds of thousands become dynamic instruments for the indoctrination of others. Those

Human Amplifiers of BELL PROPAGANDA

Wide-spread net of currying public favor art- fully set up and operated by A. T. & T.

who show an inclination are encouraged to act as human amplifiers of Bell propaganda.

Perhaps it is unjust to the employees to mention them in the same breath with stockholders in this connection, for, though the propaganda may be consoling to the stockholders, many of the employees are in a position to know better and are intelligent enough to appraise the partial truths in relation to unmentioned facts, but thus far have been able to do little about it. They can, for example, accept the company's statement that the "average number of shares per stockholder" is 29, but they can also appreciate that the number of employees is more variable than the number of stockholders. And since there are almost two stockholders per employee, the employee can measure his burden roughly by multiplying the 29 shares by the \$9 dividend and then multiplying the product by two, for a total of \$522 per employee; and that is after \$83,000,000 for federal income taxes and \$22,000,000 for excess profits taxes have been deducted, both of which taxes are so high because the company's profits otherwise available to the stockholders are so high. The employees thereafter pay their own taxes out of their wages. This may be a joyful arrangement to the stockholders but is not so comforting to the employees who have to produce it all.

Moreover, the number of stockholders is of itself one of the A. T. & T.'s most abused propaganda instruments. A classic example is the statement made by Walter S. Gifford, president of the A. T. & T., in a radio address in 1935 on the occasion of the company's fiftieth anniversary. Said Mr. Gifford: "It is owned by you and your neighbors in every state in the union. It belongs to 'Main Street.' More than one-half of its nearly 700,000 stockholders are women."

BELL'S "TWO-PARTY LINE"

In spite of the company's ceaseless propaganda against public ownership, it attempts to kid the American people into believing that the Bell System is a "publicly-owned institution." It endeavors to create the impression that the American people as a whole are beneficiaries of its excessive profits. Even if that were true, there would be no advancement of the public welfare, for it would mean that the public was being extravagant with its own resources—an exceedingly costly and

inefficient activity at best when so many high-salaried bureaucrats as adorn the A. T. & T. hierarchy are retained to keep the books.

Ah, now, where's our chivalry? More than half the stockholders are "women." Poor women, perhaps? Perhaps yes, if you react to the A. T. & T.'s subtle suggestions.

Through advertisements, pamphlets, magazine articles and its news services the company was feeding to the American public the information that "210,000 housewives" were among the owners of A. T. & T. stock in 1933. These and similar figures have also been used before legislative committees and rate-making bodies and have admittedly been effective.

AN OVER-POPULATED HAREM

With reference to the "210,000 housewives," the FCC investigation and report on the ownership of the A. T. & T. observed that the figures on the distribution of stockholders were not based upon any statistically acceptable source. "Indeed," said the report, "it is legitimate to say that the statements about the housewives are based upon a statistical legerdemain. This is strong wording, but well deserved by the method that was employed in arriving at the number of housewives that are supposed to be owners of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company stock."

Even the total number of stockholders is misleading in significance as to the distribution of profits. In 1921 there were only 185,856 stockholders. The A. T. & T. has never been accused of advocating any share-the-wealth program, but the small number of stockholders in relation to its vast capital was a source of embarrassment. The company was embarrassed both as to the concentration of ownership among so few individuals, and as to the geographic concentration of these owners in the East. The company began remedying this propagandistic disability in 1921 by organizing the Bell Telephone Securities Company for the express purpose of redistributing A. T. & T. stock more widely geographically and into the hands of a large number of smaller owners. By 1933 the number of stockholders had been increased 266 per cent to 680,454.

But from the stress which the company's propaganda placed upon stockholders "in every state in the union" and upon small and average holdings, the company continued to be embarrassed lest more of the truth were to become known.

The FCC investigation revealed that 5 per cent of the stockholders of record owned over 50 per cent of the shares;

and that New York and Massachusetts still controlled over 45 per cent of the stock, even after the redistribution efforts! At the other extreme, the holdings of 57 per cent of the stockholders altogether owned less than 10 per cent of the stock. That's the sort of thing the A. T. & T. sells the American people as "democratic ownership." Why pass the buck to "Main Street" for that for which it is in no sense responsible? Unfortunately, the FCC disclosures have never caught up to the myths.

PRaises INSTEAD OF WAGES

Cultivation of the friendship of the popular press has been a basic Bell policy. Paid advertising is, of course, one powerful and double-barreled instrument, but by no means the only one. Direct contacts with the editorial office, as well as with the business office, have their uses. Local representatives of the Bell companies have been advised to cultivate newspaper reporters as well as editors on the theory that it is the reporters' copy that appears as news and that the reporter of today will be the editor of tomorrow. Such relationships facilitate getting Bell-originated news into the press and getting the "right slant" on other news. This may be more valuable than paid advertising, for it is no secret to the Bell management that "news" items are more convincing to the public than advertising which can be recognized as such. Thousands of columns of Bell-inspired "news" have thus been given wide publication.

Stung by the exposures made in the Federal Communications Commission investigation of the Bell System's press relations, and by the social appraisal thereof made by N. R. Danielian in his excellent volume, "A. T. & T.; the Story of Industrial Conquest," Mr. Page, A. T. & T. public relations vice president, suggests that it is the press rather than the Bell System which should be rebuked. Readers of previous articles in this series may recall how graciously A. T. & T., admitting the defects of telephone regulation, attempts to put, not the Bell System but regulation itself on trial. The same tactics are applied on many fronts.

"It is perfectly clear," says Mr. Page, "that no business, big or little, has a right to live in a democracy if it bases that right on the practice of corrupting the press." That proposition merits emphatic endorsement.


THE CRAFTINESS OF INNOCENCE

He then continues: "But if, as Mr. Danielian implies, the press is corrupt, the American public had better tackle that problem directly, for in this democracy I should think the most important big business is the press itself." Now the decoy Mr. Page there offers is pretty tempting. But in remedying that problem, it would still be pertinent to ascertain what forces are at work on the press. So, while making a note of Mr. Page's suggestion, we'll linger longer with Bell.

Mr. Page asserts that all matter originating with the Bell System that goes to the press is plainly marked or stated as

A UNITED NATION

The nation is united—and Long Distance telephone lines help to tie it together for war's work. . . . You can keep materials moving, wheels turning, men working—if you can reach any one, anywhere in the land, in a hurry. . . . It takes a lot of telephone calls to build fighting planes, freighters or factories—to move men and machines around the map. . . . If the rush of war interferes here and there with the accustomed smoothness of regular Long Distance traffic, we hope you will understand.

SERVICE TO THE NATION  **IN PEACE AND IN WAR**

Example of typical telephone company ad—sex appeal. The telephone company always plays up the beautiful, courageous, public-spirited operator, who has been all but displaced by automatic switches, and who is often underpaid.

coming from the Bell System. If these "news" handouts are not given Bell System credit lines, why blame it? Perhaps the A. T. & T. empire is just so good and its admirers so enthusiastic that it can't avoid all the favorable publicity showered upon it.

Yet, the releases distributed by the Bell System's "Telephone Press Service" and its "News and Views of the Telephone Service" have included a note to editors that no credit line need be given for using the material offered. It shouldn't, therefore, surprise the worldly-wise officials of A. T. & T. if such boilerplate is reprinted as original news or as independent views of "independent" editors. The evidence suggests, in fact, that the latter use of the material evokes maximum gratification.

THE DOPE TRADE

One particular source of favorable and widely-circulated publicity of the Bell

System and its glories was the Hofer Service. The Hofer Service was a common avenue of propaganda of and by utilities. At its peak the Hofer Service reached 14,000 newspapers in 48 states—without charge to any of them. The Hofer Service represented itself as "an independent publication dissociated from direct connection with any industry." It was not disclosed to the papers receiving this service that it was paid for by contributions of \$170,000 yearly. The A. T. & T. maintained active connections with the Hofer Service from 1918 to 1925. Mr. Hofer claimed that: "Reproduction of our articles appears almost invariably as original editorials, as we ask no credit."

Another potent source of skillful and widely-circulated propaganda consisted of the various state utility information bureaus sponsored by the gas, electric and telephone companies which were active in behalf of the subsequently-dis-

(Continued on page 629)

Union Presents View on MANPOWER

THE whole question of the full use of manpower in the present war emergency turns on sound administrative practice rather than on enumeration of individual workmen. It is the position of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS that the so-called labor draft, if instituted, and the practice of freezing men to the job, except on occasional instances, rather than to increase total production would greatly lessen it by lowering morale.

I. B. E. W. HAS FILLED DEMANDS

This thesis is based upon our experiences over the past two years in meeting the war emergency by supplying men at the right time, at the right place, at the needed moment. Up to the present moment our organization has been able to supply the needed men for war production and for construction work in a reasonably short time. Sometimes it has been 48 hours; sometimes it has been 72 hours, and sometimes it has been longer. The elapsed time has been determined not by a dearth of men but by the long distances which these men have been forced to travel, and by the necessity of rounding these men up at scattered points.

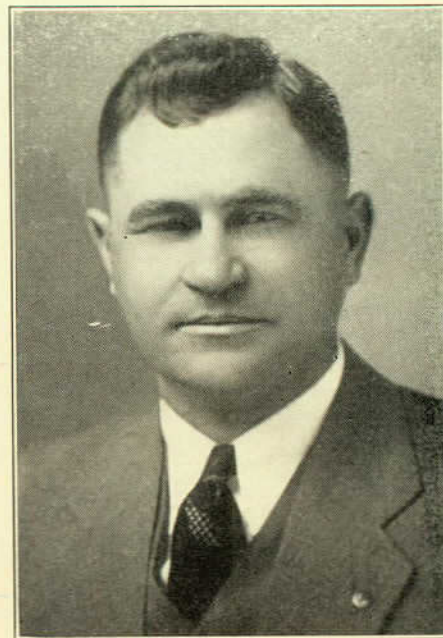
We further take the position that labor conscription and chaining workers to jobs is a lazy way to do a managerial task. We do not believe that it is inaccurate to

A. L. Wegener,
representing President Brown,
appears before subcommittee
of Senate Committee on Edu-
cation and Labor

state that if the Manpower Commission had functioned administratively at its full powers, these problems would have been solved. We realize that the Manpower Commission fell heir to an employment service that was greatly handicapped by the fact that it had been created on a state level and that it is still controlled on a state level by reason of the fact that the Congress forbade the United States Employment Service, when this service was federalized last January, to raise the pay of local employment managers and to assume full control of the service. These are the problems this committee should be considering and not the totalitarian practice of labor draft and tying workers to the lathe or the mill.

UNION RECRUITMENT WORKS

We should like to state, too, that we believe that labor has done a colossal job in this hour; that the unions have performed placement services for which they have received very little credit; and that,



A. L. WEGENER
Assistant to International President

without the unions and their placement services this job would have been a failure.

The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS has approximately 240,000 members. These were scattered throughout construction, railroads, Navy yards, radio, utilities, manufacturing and communication. When the great production effort began, it was necessary to round up from these cities where there was a surplus of workers the needed men, and to place them in shipyards, in war plants, in airplane production and in other top essential jobs. The union methodically went about this task and through cooperation of our 1,000 local unions we were able to meet the crisis. We are still manning jobs. There are occasional points today where there is a dearth of electricians, but we are plugging these holes and will continue to do so.

STATISTICIANS MISS REALITY

We want to state that we believe that the talk of labor shortage is largely a theoretical point. Statisticians take overall production figures, estimate the probable workers needed for this production, extend this line of theory into the future, and then predict dire shortages. One of the things that these statisticians fail to do is to weigh the fact that so much of the new war production is mass production, with mechanization brought to a high pitch which tends to eliminate the potential need of workers. We believe that a second point that this committee should consider is this mechanization of the war industries and the tendency to displace men by machinery.

We are aware also that one proposal of the present hour is to increase the working week from 40 to 48 hours. As a matter of fact most of our electricians are now working 48 hours or more, so the



—Official Canadian Photo

ON THE FLOOR OF AN ELECTRIC FURNACE, MEN GRAPPLE WITH GUN "BILLET"

(Continued on page 631)

Mr. Knox is an enterprising public official in charge of electrical inspection in a city that believes in light intensity. He is a member of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

GERMANY, with all the fierceness of a desperate mad dog, threw her powerful submarine force at the United Nations' shipping, all along the east coast of North and South America. The losses for the first three months of this year were terrific. During this period, our Navy, charged with the responsibility of protecting shipping, was working day and night perfecting plans and equipment to do the job.

On March 3 of this year, the commander of the Dade County Defense Council of Florida, received a memorandum from the commandant of the Seventh Naval District, stating that direct lights from the several cities of Dade County, were making ships more discernible at night to enemy submarine commanders and that this light would have to be eliminated as soon as possible.

DIM LIGHTS TO SAVE SHIPS

The Dade County Defense Council appointed a lighting control committee consisting of four members—one from Miami Beach, one from Coral Gables, one from the Florida Power & Light Company, and myself. We were charged with the responsibility of destroying light which could be seen from shipping lanes, by shielding, reduction of brilliancy, or elimination.

The first recommendation by the committee was that all neon signs, billboards, ball parks, tennis courts, flood-lighted monuments and buildings within two miles of shore, be eliminated, and that street lights, store fronts facing the ocean, and windows of tall buildings, be screened out, and also that streets leading down to the ocean front be screened at the ocean, which was done by the use of 25-foot palm trees, between which were planted oleander bushes. Automobiles were required to drive with parking lights on streets within three blocks of the ocean, and on the causeways which could be seen from shipping lanes.

Not long after these rules were put into effect, the Navy requested that loom over the entire area must be destroyed or reduced to a bare minimum. This order, the committee anticipated, realizing that Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables and Hialeah make one continuous city from shore line extending inland some 15 miles and paralleling the coast line 10 miles, with many ship yards and air fields and factories working on war orders 24 hours a day; and railway repair shops and stations within this area, equipped with anti-sabotage lights, and its normal lighting created much sky-glow during certain periods.

After many conferences, the committee decided that upward light which creates loom could be destroyed or reduced by two methods:

1. By elimination of light sources, and
2. By sufficiently controlling light

How Seaboard CITIES CONTROL Electric Glare

By ELLIS C. KNOX, Chief Electric Inspector, Miami

Precious American ships must not be silhouetted against illuminated skylines. Technical problems involved are great

which is being cast upward through direct or reflected surfaces.

If No. 1 method of eliminating loom was adopted, it would be a simple matter to put into operation. Almost anyone can pull a switch and disconnect all the street lights, eliminate show window and store lights, require homes, and factories now working 24 hours a day on war orders necessary for victory, to install blackout curtains, and to regulate lights used by night traffic. But what effect would this procedure have on our community?

1. It would be difficult to maintain public services on the highest possible plane necessary for victory.
2. It would be difficult to maintain high morale.
3. The cost to citizens of Dade County under these conditions would be approximately \$400,000 per month.
4. The requirements are generally never relaxed after being put into effect.
5. The committee believes that light which endangers shipping at sea could be controlled without disrupt-

ing public health, safety, and morale, which are essential to the war program.

PROTECTION PLUS PRODUCTION

If No. 2 method of eliminating loom was adopted, it would be very difficult to put into effect. Screening out an area 10 miles paralleling the shipping lane by 15 miles in depth, was a large order, since there are several municipalities included in this area. Specifications for control of lights which could render results and be easily interpreted and enforced had to be accomplished quickly. Loom over small cities would be used as a yardstick against larger cities, without considering its industrial life, size, or its war contribution for victory. Whether the task be simple or difficult makes little difference when duty tips the scales in either direction; and what did we consider our duty?

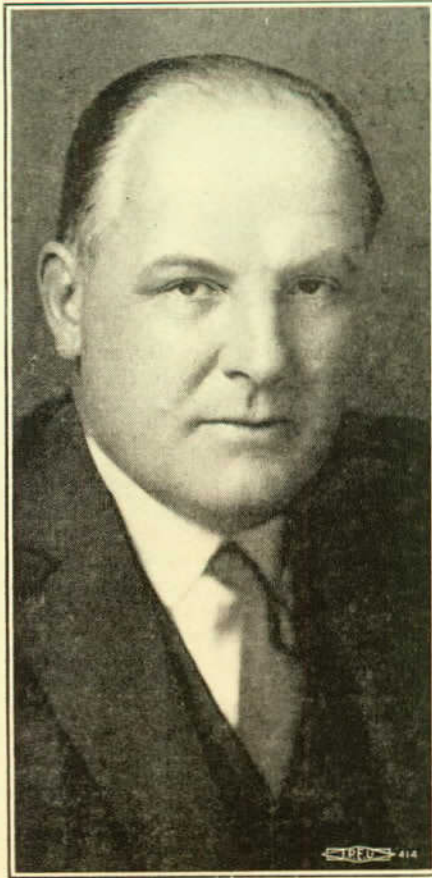
President Roosevelt, by proclamation in August, 1941, said: "By taking a huge total in life and property, accidents definitely hinder our national defense efforts. To insure maximum efficiency, we must have maximum safety 24 hours a day, not only at work, but also on the highways, at home, and everywhere."

We have applied light as an economic measure for true safety promotion. In the final analysis, accidents we are concerned with today are destroying time—that vital element of victory that cannot be made up anywhere. Everything that

(Continued on page 627)



THIS DISPLAY WHEN A PORT IS ATTACKED—BUT NOT WHEN IT IS DIMMED



HAROLD BUTLER
Minister of Information
London to Washington.

THE Phoenix, a mythical bird, upon reaching its hundredth birthday, destroyed itself by fire and was resurrected young and beautiful again.

Nothing better typifies the indomitable courage of the British people than their plans to build a brave new England after the war is won. They are utterly determined to win; in the meantime they have the patience and humor to look at the rubble heaps where bombs struck their cities and say:

"There was a lot here that should have come down anyway. We'll build it better next time."

In January, 1941, the Minister of Works and Planning appointed a group known as the Expert Committee on Compensation and Betterment. Its function is, in effect, to recommend a master procedure for reconstruction after the war, in order that any possible forward steps in preparation may be taken in the meantime.

FIRST STEP: THE LAND

"Compensation," in the committee's title, means compensation for land to be acquired. In the nation's interest the acquisition of land must be made easy and cheap, in order that large areas may be developed from the sub-surface up, including the streets and the utilities under the streets.

The committee was composed of Justice Uthwatt as chairman, James Barr and C. Gerald Eve, officers of the Chartered

Conservative ENGLAND Outdistances Radical AMERICA

Famed Uthwatt report on housing sets up national plan to meet normal needs and rehabilitate bombed areas. National good versus individual profit

Surveyors' Institution; Raymond Evershed, a lawyer; and two government officials, H. F. Williams and F. Schaffer. Its final report was published in September, 1942. This report is the blueprint for a new England.

Toward the close of the First World War a similar survey was undertaken for planning post-war reconstruction. Although its stated aims "would form a fitting opening to our own report," the Uthwatt committee states, so little of it went into practice that the result is summed up as the "failure of the past 20 years to adapt planning policy and methods to the needs of the situation. * * * It constitutes a warning which cannot be ignored that the many problems involved may not be capable of solution by a system of patchwork amendments of the existing code of law or piecemeal adaptation of the existing procedure, and that a fundamentally new approach to the whole problem may be inevitable if a satisfactory basis is to be found for any adequate measures of reconstruction and post-war planning.

REQUIREMENTS OF RECONSTRUCTION

"In considering the post-war reconstruction, it is perhaps natural that the replacement of the buildings destroyed in the course of the war should be particularly regarded as the main objective. In many cases bombing has resulted in the destruction of isolated shops and houses or groups of buildings in areas otherwise undamaged, and for such properties straightforward rebuilding to the same lay-out may be the most satisfactory course. But where large areas have been laid waste they may well need to be replanned in the light of modern requirements," the report sets forth.

"This cannot be done in isolation. The replanning must form part of a long-term policy for the whole of the town or city concerned, in which the plans for the devastated areas can be coordinated with plans for the adjoining parts. Moreover, quite apart from any question of war damage, there are innumerable areas in many towns and cities which urgently need modernizing to meet present-day requirements and the reconstruction of

which is, in many cases, recognized to be long overdue.

"As an illustration of the last-mentioned type of area, we may quote the following extract from a paper by Mr. H. J. Manzoni (city engineer of Birmingham) to the 1941 conference of the Town and Country Planning Association. Dealing with the problems of large-scale redevelopment of towns and cities, the difficulties of which, he said, are very great under existing legislation, he went on—

"Let me give you a catalogue of the contents of one such area of medium size—300 acres—taken from actual conditions:—

"Nearly 11 miles of existing streets, mostly narrow and badly planned.

"6,800 individual dwellings, the density varying locally up to 80 to the acre.

"5,400 of these dwellings classified as slums to be condemned.

"15 major industrial premises or factories, several of them comparatively recent in date.

"105 minor factories, storage buildings, workshops, industrial yards, laundries, etc.

"778 shops, many of them hucksters' premises.

"7 schools.

"18 churches and chapels.

"15 licensed premises.

"Many miles of public service mains, water, gas and electricity, including over a mile of 42-inch trunk water main, nearly all laid under carriageways and consequently in the wrong places for good planning. Add to these a railway viaduct, a canal, a railway goods yard and a gas works, and you have a beautiful problem in redevelopment.

"And yet this area must be rebuilt—it cannot be cleared and left derelict, it cannot be turned over completely to industry, if only because it is one of a number of more or less similar areas calling urgently for similar treatment and all adjoining and making up some 10 or more square miles of the nation's source of wealth. . . .

ROOM FOR GREEN SPACES

"It is possible, or indeed necessary, to introduce most of the amenities required by modern standards . . . properly planned communications, including parkways, segregation of industry and residential buildings, light, air and space, shops, schools, churches and places of amusement, parks, playing fields and licensed premises. All these can be fitted in by a careful exercise of space economy. The replanning of roads alone, in this particular instance, will yield no less than 20 acres of surplus land.

"Even when such redevelopment areas are planned we have still to link them together within the conurbation, or perhaps to separate them adequately; and here, perhaps, we may dare to think eventually in terms of open land reverting to agricultural use."

Britain now has planning Acts governing the development of land, corresponding somewhat to our zoning regulations, but the powers conferred do not, except to a limited extent, enable the authorities to undertake positive developments. But being a small island, very crowded in some spots, England has felt keenly that her smoke-grimed cities, where the new is encumbered by the obsolete, needed a drastic straightening up.

In 1937, the Barlow commission was appointed to report "what remedial measures, if any, should be taken in the national interest."

The commission reported that national action would be necessary with a central authority which should have authority to redevelop congested urban areas, shift industries and working populations into less crowded sections, and to exercise control over new developments in the national interest.

WILL LANDOWNER AGREE?

With this conception the Uthwatt committee is in thorough agreement, stating its belief that *all future development*, "whether domestic or industrial, must

ultimately be governed by considerations such as the distribution of the population, the problems of defense and communications and the claims of agriculture," in the interest of "economic efficiency for the community and well-being for the individual." The landowner, of course, has got to be convinced that the national good is more important than his individual profit.

In the war Britain has become splendidly adjusted to placing the national good before the individual's. In some way this will have to be carried over into peace time with unreserved acceptance of a very far-reaching concept of national planning. This should include not only urban areas but agriculture, parks, the requirements of transportation and defense, sanitary and other municipal services such as schools and hospitals. A heroic concept, designed to give even the humblest worker his share of light, air, green spaces, comfort and convenience.

Now one of the greatest difficulties in taking control of the development of land is the cost item. The law, it is intimated, tends to be over-generous to the land owner. Thus while it might be desirable to restrict the growth of a city any further into the open land on the outskirts; or to prevent a factory development from obliterating scenic beauty, the existing planning legislation says that the landowner must be compensated for deprivation of development value if he is

not allowed to make whatever use of his land he wishes.

HOW MUCH FOR UNEARNED INCREMENT?

This is interpreted to include a highly speculative "floating value," that is, at least some part of the increased price which would result if the trend of development of the city should come to this particular parcel of land. In most instances the cost of compensation has put an effective brake on local planning authorities.

The committee believes that "floating value," which is based on the *possibility* of a trend in a certain direction, has been given too much account. It is pointed out that when a particular parcel of land is restricted from future development, it results in an increase in values to other nearby lands by removing a number of possible building sites; and that therefore if compensation is paid for "floating value" it should be from a "betterment" fund levied from owners the value of whose land is thereby increased.

In planning the redevelopment of a city the landlord's interest is a factor even larger because the improvements to land, whether the actual structures be bombed out, slums, or obsolete buildings, constitute "values" for which, by traditional usage, he must be compensated. And what the committee has in mind is almost a total reconstruction of the congested

(Continued on page 626)



TYPICAL MODERN GROUP OF BRITISH HOUSES

Railroad President Praises UNION COOPERATION

By R. C. VAUGHAN, Chairman and President, Canadian National Rys.

L. A. McEwan, I. B. E. W. international representative, Canada, believes United States members will be interested in an address by Mr. Vaughan before Empire Club of Canada. He said: "I represented this organization on the system cooperative committee ever since its inception 16 years ago when it was adopted by the late Sir Henry W. Thornton, then chairman and president of the Canadian National System, and to date have been present at all conferences.

"Considerable interest was shown at the last meeting by representatives from the United States government and also from the TVA project, including our international representative from the TVA, Brother Gordon Freeman, who were there studying the plan. Also I used this subject in addressing two open meetings of Frisco Railroad employees at Springfield, Mo., recently, in pointing out that good relationship may be obtained by employer and employee through bona fide international organizations with far better results than can be procured by company unions. It seemed to be well received."

DO not look upon the Canadian railways as exclusively a unit of transport, vital as this is, but as Canada's greatest war industry. This is a plain statement of fact. We need only examine their far-flung mileage and the dependence of the

Labor-management committee absolute *sine qua non* of efficient operation in wartime

nation upon the service this mileage gives to appreciate this.

ENORMOUS TRAFFIC ON RAILS

Canada's steam railways have a total mileage—exclusive of yards, sidings, passing tracks and other facilities necessary to operation—of approximately 45,000 miles. These vast steel highways reach out to serve hamlet and city, populous center and pioneer district of each of the nine provinces of the Dominion. It is over these networks of steel rails that the nation's wartime contribution of materials and men move 24 hours of each day.

The extent of the demands made upon the railways—and which the railways are meeting—can be realized when it is known that last year the Canadian National System moved more than 65 million tons of munitions of war and other products of industry and agriculture. This year the volume of traffic shows a further substantial increase, but our standard of operation is such that it is proving pos-

sible to handle this increased freight business with expedition and efficiency. Assuming that we are able to obtain the necessary materials required for operation and maintenance of our facilities, we face the future demands confident that we will give a good account of ourselves.

SPEEDS WAR EFFORT

Without these steel highways that link province to province and seaports to land-locked centers of production, it would be impossible to move tanks and guns, foodstuffs and clothing in any useful volume and our war effort, no matter how willing the spirit, would be ineffective.

It is true that the railways depend in greater part upon industry for their existence, but this dependence is an interlocking one; inversely, industry depends upon the railways for its continuance. The requirements of industry demand a "two-way" service of the railways. We must supply the raw and basic materials to industrial plants as we remove the finished products. These supplies are wide and varied. They include the products of mines, forests, agriculture and the thousand and one other materials necessary to make those great, modern machines of war—and they come from all sections of Canada and the United States, and from overseas.

The railways have yet other obligations of service to industry. Where war plants are located at some distance from centers of population, such as Malton in relation to Toronto, we are called upon to operate chartered industrial trains to transport workers from their homes to the plants and back again. We have more than a hundred passenger coaches allocated to this type of industrial war service throughout Canada.

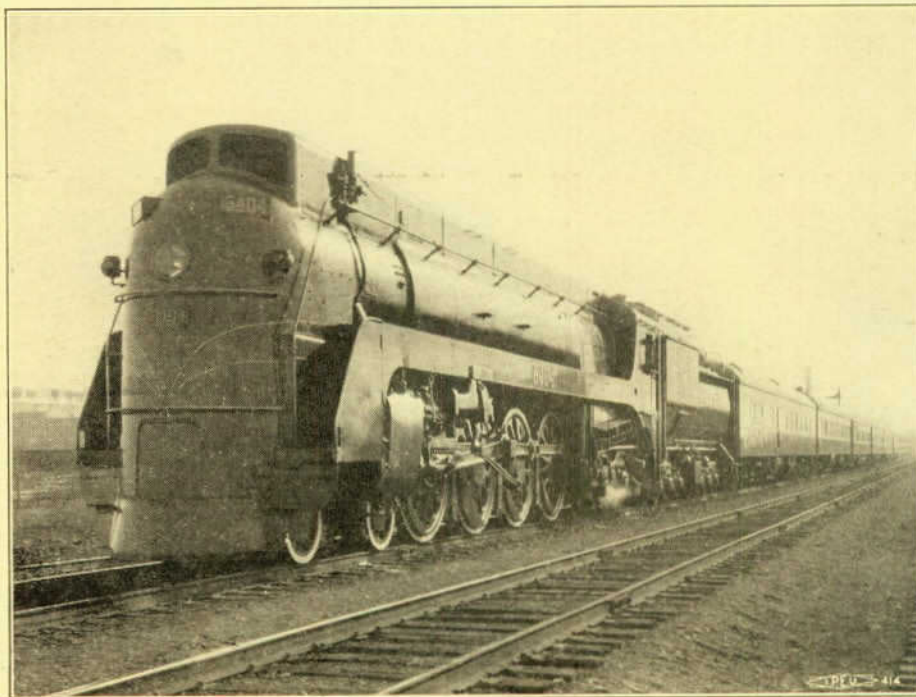
The railways of Canada have a big job to do. In peacetime the task was a big one; in wartime our work is not only magnified, but the pace is accelerated. Canada's railways are also the arteries that supply the army camps and the vital British Commonwealth air training depots, and we must be in the position to rush supplies, ranging from foodstuffs to aeroplane engines, to airfields and defense areas at any hour of the 24.

SWEEPING ACROSS CONTINENT

Canada is fortunate today to have her splendid railway systems, so adequately equipped and strategically situated to meet the wartime demands of the nation. As I said to a United States audience not long ago, many in the United States as well as in Canada, do not realize that there are only three transcontinental lines on the North American Continent, and that they are all located in Canada—two being operated by the Canadian National Railways and one by the Canadian Pacific Railway. By the term, "transcontinental," I mean a railroad operated from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast by one company and one management.

The Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway also are the two largest railroads, so far as mileage

(Continued on page 640)



Courtesy Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau

GREAT MODERN TRAINS MOVE ACROSS CONTINENT, NORTHERN SECTION

SOCIAL SECURITY - - Means of Achieving Freedom

By HONORABLE GEORGE E. BIGGE, Member Social Security Board

Excerpts from an address before War Labor Management Conference, Oklahoma City, November, 1942.

OUR social security program can be an important means of achieving freedom. * * *

It is sometimes suggested that if we are to have private enterprise, then the employer should be required to provide security for his employees. But a little thought will convince us that this is impossible. An individual employer cannot guarantee all of his workers a continuous and adequate income. He has no more assurance than the worker that the community will keep him continuously employed, that is, keep him in business. They are both dependent upon the market. Some employers are lucky enough to have fairly regular markets so they can keep their workers employed, but in the main, modern industry changes so rapidly in response to changes in demand and changes in methods of production that both worker and employer must be constantly free to make adjustments if we hope to have anything like full employment. * * *

POST-WAR PROBLEM LOOMS

I think I may say without fear of contradiction that the biggest single problem in the post-war world will be the problem of unemployment. And in this field I fear we are the least prepared. Yes, I am aware of the many plans which are being made for "full employment" in the post-war period, but I am inclined to think we shouldn't expect too much of them. It is one thing to say that, if industry fails to provide work for those who want it, the government will do so, and quite a different matter to decide what the government will have such people do, and where, at what wages, etc.; and a still more difficult problem to arrange matters so that presently the people so employed will be drawn back again into some kind of private employment. Some time we shall have to face the problem of shifting millions of workers and billions of dollars worth of productive equipment from production for government to production for the market; of paying out, in the process of production, the dollar income necessary to buy and to pay for the goods produced, instead of having them paid for in large part by bank credit created on government account, for that purpose. We have not yet demonstrated that we can solve that problem without experiencing mass unemployment. To talk glibly of "full employment" only tends to lull us to sleep

Republican member forcibly points direction to success in basic insurance experiment

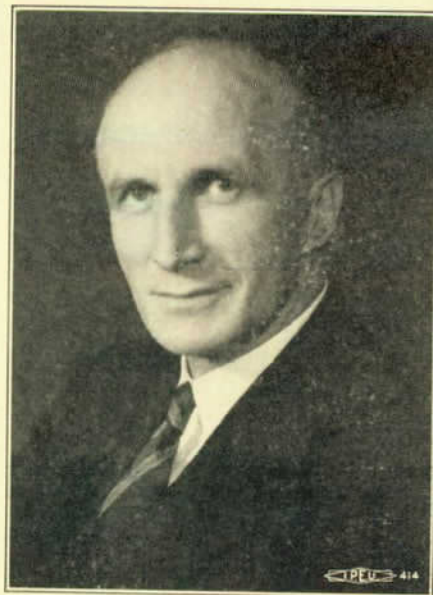
so that when the time comes we shall be as unprepared as we were in 1930-39.

Whatever else we do it seems clear that we should have a strong national unemployment insurance program to absorb the first shock, to give us time to put other plans into operation, and give the worker some income while he makes the necessary adjustments. I regret to say that our existing unemployment compensation program does not seem likely to meet these needs. Even in normal times several defects in the state systems were becoming apparent. Benefits were by no means adequate to meet the extent of unemployment. The weekly payments were often unduly small, they were paid for too short a period. Even in the relatively good year 1941, 46½ per cent of those who drew benefits were still unemployed when their benefit rights were exhausted. Certainly such a system cannot give us much help in the kind of situation we shall face when the war is over.

The most important shortcoming of our present unemployment compensation program, however, lies in the fact that while unemployment is clearly a nation-wide problem we are trying to deal with it through separate state laws. While unemployment may be centered to a considerable extent in a few states, it is scarcely reasonable to expect these states to deal with the problem single-handed. One state may have relatively little unemployment so it can pay fairly liberal benefits with a small contribution, while another state may have so much unemployment that a similar level of benefits would cost 8 per cent or 10 per cent or more. In the post-war years particularly, when unemployment will be traceable pretty largely to war causes, states which are hard hit can scarcely be expected to bear the cost of a reasonably adequate unemployment compensation system alone. Some plan must be devised to deal with this national problem on a national basis.

TWO SOLUTIONS SURVEYED

Two possibilities suggest themselves: One is to continue the state system but amend the federal law to provide minimum standards which must be met in order that a state may be eligible for federal assistance. Then the federal government would need to collect a larger pro-



George E. Bigge, member Social Security Board.

portion of the total contributions and use these funds to meet the extra cost of paying the minimum benefits in those states which have a large volume of unemployment. The federal government would thus act as a reinsuring agency for the state funds in any case where the state was willing to meet the specified minimum standards.

The second alternative would be to establish a federal system of unemployment compensation similar to the old-age and survivors insurance program as the President suggested to Congress some time ago. This would be simpler and more economical and would avoid much of the administrative difficulty inherent in any combined federal-state system. Such a single program operating uniformly throughout the United States would be much more flexible and more readily adapted to meet changing conditions than one in which changes would require legislation not only by the federal government but also by the several states. Then, too, it would be much easier to formulate other policies for dealing with unemployment if there were a uniform system of unemployment compensation on which to build.

NATIONAL POOL—REAL PROTECTION

But the essential element in a system of unemployment compensation is a pooling of funds whether this be worked out through a series of state laws or a single federal system. To attempt to deal with unemployment on a separate state basis without national pooling is folly. It is like the householders of a city each attempting to protect his home against fire by putting a little water tank on his roof. It would be much simpler and more effective if the supply were pooled and available to any house which might be in danger. Just so a national pooling of unemployment compensation funds would provide much more protection to each state than could be achieved through the use of its

(Continued on page 640)

Is Thurman Arnold

ON WAY OUT?

The report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor (1942) on Thurman Arnold is news of prime importance.

THREE years ago the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice announced and instituted its comprehensive and detailed program to regiment and even destroy organized labor. As fully described in our two previous reports, that program has, fortunately, been shattered by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Hutcheson* and other cases.

ATTACK CONTINUES

However, the Anti-Trust Division—prompted, no doubt, by a desire somewhat to save face and to justify a vast and quite unnecessary expenditure of public funds—continues its unwarranted attack upon labor unions, particularly those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Its methods, naturally, have been substantially altered. Prior to the authoritative action of the Supreme Court, the Anti-Trust Division could—and did—promiscuously indict unions and their officials for any action that did not fit into its narrow and thoroughly discredited concepts of labor economics. Now, it is reluctantly limited to but one theory upon which to indict—and even that theory is wholly without merit.

It has seized upon and grossly misinterpreted a single phrase in the *Hutcheson* decision in order to continue its unfounded indictments. In that case the Court said:

So long as a union acts in its self-interest and does not combine with non-labor groups, the licit and the illicit under Section 20 are not to be distinguished by any judgment regarding the wisdom or unwisdom, the rightness or wrongness, the selfishness or unselfishness of the end of which the particular union activities are the means.

That statement by the Court has the effect of almost completely excluding unions and their activities from the anti-trust laws. But the Anti-Trust Division has read into the phrase, "and does not combine with non-labor groups," a meaning wholly foreign to its plain intention. The Court meant simply that a labor union cannot escape prosecution under the law if it abandoned its functions as a labor union and wilfully permitted itself to be exploited as a tool of an unlawful employer monopoly. The Anti-Trust Division has interpreted that phrase to mean that any time a labor union happens

A. F. of L.
leaves no doubt of the extra-legal activities of Special Assistant Attorney General

to cooperate with an employer group then the union can be indicted, even though the union is acting in good faith and solely in its own interest.

BUT NOW "CONSPIRACY"

Thus, indictments have continued to be issued against labor unions, but now they are always indicted together with employer defendants, alleging a conspiracy. We are confident that this last fragment of the Anti-Trust Division's former, full program will also be destroyed when a proper case reaches the Supreme Court. In the meantime, the lower courts have been differing among themselves on the legality of this type of indictment.

For example, in what was perhaps the outstanding case of the past year, namely, the case of *United States v. Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, American Stores Company, Acme Markets, Sanitary Grocery Co., Inc., et al.*, with whom locals of the Teamster and Bakery Internationals

were indicted, Justice Goldsborough, of the District Court of the District of Columbia, rejected the Anti-Trust Division's theory. He also strongly condemned the bringing of the case, by saying:

I have never in all my 40 years' experience seen tried a case that was as absolutely devoid of evidence as this. That is the honest truth. I have never seen one like it.

On the other hand, in a case before a federal district judge in San Francisco the Anti-Trust Division's theory was sustained. This latter case, however, is now pending appeal, and on the basis of the *Hutcheson* decision the union should prevail.

Another method being used by the Anti-Trust Division, and it is far more reprehensible in that it is completely outside of the proper function of the Division, is to sponsor anti-labor legislation and to support those proposals by a full campaign of slanders and unfair publicity. In our last report we discussed and criticized the Walter and Monroney bills, fostered by the Anti-Trust Division. We accurately described those bills "as legislation of the worst kind" that "seek to sacrifice the solid lessons learned from the social experience of over 50 arduous and difficult years, to the insatiable ego of a disappointed but arrogantly persistent crusader."

ARNOLD PURSUES PHOBIA

There is a curious and dangerous paradox in the spectacle of Mr. Arnold supporting this legislation and, at the same

(Continued on page 625)



ONE THURMAN ARNOLD

NEW DEVICE *Created* *Every Minute*

By LAWSON WIMBERLY, International Representative,
Radio Broadcasting Industry

WITH the ever-increasing organization in the radio broadcasting industry of radio broadcast technicians and engineers by the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, various abuses and impositions on these technicians by certain employers continue to come to light. One recent instance of such practices to be discovered is the fidelity bond requirement which several radio stations had made a requisite for employment of present or prospective technicians.

The purpose of fidelity bonds is primarily to protect business concerns from losses through employees who normally or regularly handle money, securities, or other valuables. Use of fidelity bonds in such cases is a well recognized and established practice, and no doubt serves a useful function in banks, trust companies and corporations where certain employees are charged with the responsibility for safe handling of money or valuables. Our local unions, for example, require the bonding of the financial officers on that basis and for the same reasons.

WHO'S THE LOOTER?

But to extend the requirement for fidelity bonds to broadcast technicians cannot have for its primary purpose the protection of the radio station against the loss of funds, for technicians do not handle the accounting work and moneys belonging to the station. There must be a motive on the part of any station or employer that insists upon such bonding and when we look into the discrimination possibilities of such fidelity or "honesty bond" as they are sometimes called, it is not difficult to visualize the detrimental purposes to which such a practice could be used against technicians should bonding requirements become general throughout the industry. Under such conditions it would be a relatively simple matter for a technician to be barred for life from his chosen occupation if he should incur the displeasure of his employer. Just as easily, technicians could be blacklisted for their activity in union affairs.

These potential dangers definitely exist under any system of bonding of technicians that may be used, regardless of whether the bond is written on an individual basis or if the technician is covered by a so-called blanket bond that applies to other employees of the particular station. To make application for an honesty bond on one of the forms that has come to our attention the applicant is required to release the bonding company and the

Certain radio
broadcasting employers find
use for fidelity bonding — not
designated by law books or
dictionary

employer from any liability for *any information* concerning the applicant. For this purpose the application form uses the following language:

"That if said surety company or any present or former employer or other person shall, in good faith, furnish any information concerning me, I hereby release them and each of them from any liability on account of such disclosure."

With such an agreement in effect between the individual technician and the bonding company, the danger of the bond being used for purposes of discrimination readily becomes apparent.

COMPULSION BEING FOUGHT

It is gratifying to learn that most employers in the broadcasting industry who have been requiring bonds of their technicians have readily agreed to discontinue

the practice upon the matter being questioned by Brotherhood representatives. In a recent case, however, involving a radio station in Denver, Colo., and Local Union No. 1222, more than ordinary attention was required to bring about a correction of the condition. In this case the management of the station, after compelling the technicians to sign the bond applications by withholding their pay checks, insisted upon continuing the bonds in force for all technicians employed at the station as well as any prospective technician employee, despite the protestations of the local union. The dispute was finally settled when a special mediation panel of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor was appointed to hear the evidence in the controversy from both the station management and I. B. E. W. representatives.

That the case presented by the Brotherhood representatives against bonding the technicians was sound and conclusive is very forcefully emphasized in some of the observations and recommendations made in the findings of the panel, part of which we quote here:

HONESTY SHOULD NOT BE DOUBTED

"The panel does not herein attempt to sit in judgment on the merit of these contentions, but does point out that these times of national stress demand the highest morale — intangible, perhaps, but nonetheless vital—in the ranks of every class of American labor. The panel feels that a continuation of this bonding system would lessen that morale instead of add to it, in the light of evidence heard.

"The panel points out that all these technicians are and must be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission

(Continued on page 632)



RADIO TECHNICIANS AT WORK

—REA Photo

Two Important Resolutions

This is to advise the officers and membership of the local unions of the BROTHERHOOD that the international secretary has received petitions from local unions of the BROTHERHOOD for the submission of two referendum votes. The submissions presented are under Article XXIX, Section 1, of the constitution, and they will be presented to the executive council when they meet at this office for the December quarterly meeting as per Article IX, Section 1, of the constitution, for their consideration.

These facts are being printed in this issue of the WORKER for the reason that if the executive council should approve the resolutions they would be out for a referendum vote before the membership would have known that these resolutions were to be acted upon by the executive council.

The following resolution was sent in by 58 local unions of the BROTHERHOOD located in 29 states and two provinces of Canada, as follows:

	L.U.		L.U.
Alabama—Anniston	1136	New York—Syracuse	1249
Arizona—Tucson	1116	New York—New York	817
Miami	518	New York—Jamaica, L. I.	859
Douglas	434	Buffalo	854
Arkansas—Little Rock	807	North Carolina—Burlington	355
California—San Diego	569	Wilmington	495
San Bernardino	477	Ohio—Youngstown	61
Santa Barbara	413	Cleveland	887
San Francisco	6	Cleveland	912
San Francisco	202	Toledo	1047
Hollywood	40	Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	1141
Colorado—Colorado Springs	113	Oregon—Medford	659
Pueblo	667	Portland	125
Grand Junction	925	Pennsylvania—Philadelphia	744
Connecticut—New Haven	747	New Castle	33
District of Columbia—Washington	26	Scranton	678
Florida—Miami	359	Tennessee—Chattanooga	721
Georgia—Atlanta	613	Texas—San Antonio	60
Idaho—Pocatello	449	Port Arthur	390
Indiana—Indianapolis	784	Utah—Salt Lake City	354
Kansas—Kansas City	866	Salt Lake City	57
Maine—Portland	567	Washington—Tacoma	76
Massachusetts—Holyoke	707	Wisconsin—Milwaukee	528
Boston	335		
Boston	103	CANADA	
Boston	791	Ontario—Toronto	353
Minnesota—Minneapolis	886	Thorold	914
Missouri—St. Louis	633	Manitoba—Winnipeg	1037
New Jersey—Hoboken	604		
Jersey City	748		
Jersey City	864		

RESOLUTION

TO POSTPONE THE 1943 CONVENTION AND TRANSFER THE MONEY FROM THE CONVENTION FUND TO THE PENSION FUND.

Whereas the next regular convention of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS is scheduled to be held in San Francisco, Calif., on September 20, 1943; and

Whereas at the present time we are engaged in an all-out war and are attempting in every way to maintain all the manpower possible on the jobs; and

Whereas if a convention were held it would necessarily take many skilled men from their work and thus cripple the war effort; and

Whereas the authorities have requested that large gatherings be eliminated as much as possible; and

Whereas with the present gasoline and rubber rationing it is difficult to secure transportation; and

Whereas our Pension Fund is fast reaching the point where it will be necessary to invoke the constitutional provision to levy an assessment to replenish this fund; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 1943 convention be postponed until 1945 and that in 1945 the convention shall convene in September in San Francisco, Calif.; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of our BROTHERHOOD be authorized to transfer all money now in the Convention Fund and any money due the Convention Fund up to and including August 31, 1943, to the Pension Fund; and be it further

Resolved, That the international executive council submit this resolution to a referendum vote of the local unions of our BROTHERHOOD.

The following resolution has been submitted by 20 local unions of the BROTHERHOOD located in 14 states and two provinces of Canada, as follows:

	L.U.		L.U.
Arkansas—Hot Springs	619	New Mexico—Carlsbad	643
Canal Zone—Cristobal	677	New York—Newburgh	631
Georgia—Atlanta	84	Oklahoma—Tulsa	584
Illinois—Champaign	601	Oregon—Salem	280
Peoria	34	Virginia—Norfolk	80
Indiana—Logansport	209	Washington—Everett	191
Michigan—South Haven	1172	Seattle	77
Montana—Anaconda	200	CANADA	
Butte	65	Alberta—Calgary	348
Havre	393	British Columbia—Vancouver	213
New Jersey—Paterson	102		

RESOLUTION

Be it resolved, That the executive council of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS be requested to approve the following change to Article 10, Section 1, of our constitution, and same to be referred to the membership for a referendum vote.

ARTICLE X.

Division of Funds.

Sec. 1. The receipts of the I. B. E. W. shall be divided into four funds: General Fund, Defense Fund, Convention Fund and Pension Benefit Fund.

The monthly per capita tax for each male member, except Class "B" members, shall be apportioned as follows:

53c all admission fees, and all other receipts, shall go into the General Fund.

10c to JOURNAL subscription, placed in General Fund.

3c to the Defense Fund.

87c to the Pension Benefit Fund.

7c to the Convention Fund.

\$1.60

The I. S. shall pay to the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association 90 cents in addition to the \$2 fee to be paid by local unions as admission fees of members of the E. W. B. A.—except when this 90 cents and \$2 fee shall be payable into the General Fund as elsewhere provided in this constitution, or except in cases involving Class "B" membership.

Fees received by the I. S. as admission to the E. W. B. A. shall be placed in the General Fund and promptly paid to the E. W. B. A., as the case may be, as provided in this constitution.

G. M. Bugniet

International Secretary.



William J. Doyle, president, Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

DURING the 42 years Local Union No. 103, Boston, has been doing business as a labor union, countless numbers of our members have reached the heights in the labor movement.

This local was again signally honored recently by the election of our financial secretary, William J. (Bill) Doyle, to the presidency of the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor, the highest office within the gift of organized labor in the commonwealth. Bill Doyle, while yet young in years, is a real old timer in these parts. Bill was initiated August 27, 1913.

GAVE SERVICE TO UNION

While still a young fellow in Local Union No. 103, he became an active member and was elected to the examining board in the good old days when Howard Street was a "pasture." His willingness to attend all meetings of the local union, where he engaged in the many debates for the common good, brought to him a wide circle of admirers who recognized his increasing ability to the extent that he was consistently elected to office year after year.

In 1930, when the international constitution was revised to provide for business managers in local unions, Bill was selected by the business manager of Local No. 103 at that time, the late lamented George E. Capelle, as assistant to the business manager.

I am happy to report it was the writer's privilege to work also with Bill Doyle in the capacity of assistant to the business manager. In that connection I was able to learn of his willingness to work and of his ever-growing knowledge of the labor movement, the result of constant devotion to his tasks.

EARNED MEMBERS' GRATITUDE

When, in the 1934 election of officers Business Manager Capelle nominated Bill

IBEW MAN *Heads* *Massachusetts Labor*

By EDWARD C. CARROLL, L. U. No. 103

William J. Doyle
ascends to important office.
Been member of I. B. E. W.
since 1913.

Doyle to the office of business manager, I had the pleasure to continue to work for the union as his assistant, which again created the opportunity for further observance of his untiring efforts for the common good.

During the dark days of the depression his desire to create work opportunities for our membership caused him to look beyond our own particular jurisdiction, with the result that many members of our union were able to travel to other parts of the country to work at the trade, for which they have always been grateful.

Bill Doyle has been consistently elected as a delegate to many labor conventions and at all conventions engaged actively in the discussion, which had a tendency to gather for him many new friends in all parts of the country. His wise judgment as a member of committees discussing current problems, caused him to be recognized as an outstanding figure in the labor movement.

In 1938 his election to the vice presidency of the State Branch A. F. of L., at a time when the country appeared to be on the brink of war and while "labor baiters" were attempting to break down labor organization, was considered by all as a step in the right direction.

FOUGHT FOR COMPENSATION

While vice president of the State Branch, he brought home forcibly to organized labor the need for a state fund for workmen's compensation.

This year we have great hopes of placing on the ballot for a referendum vote, the Doyle Bill, which will create a fund operated by the commonwealth, with increased payments to those who may be injured in the line of work. This particular piece of legislation is only one of many that has come from the mind of Bill Doyle, labor leader and friend.

When International President Dan W. Tracy selected Financial Secretary John J. Regan to fill the office of vice president of the New England District, Bill Doyle was elected by Local No. 103 to the office he now holds, and has served in that capacity in such a manner that has brought great credit to the officers and members of our BROTHERHOOD.

Space does not permit a more complete word picture of the rise of Bill Doyle but

those of us who are closely related to him by union affiliations are secure in the thought that he will give a good account of himself in his new endeavor, and are equally sure that all of his efforts will continue to reflect credit on all of the members of our great INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD.

It must be said here, that "Bill" will continue as financial secretary of Local No. 103, for the purpose of discharging from the minds of many that the presidency of the State Branch removes him from our official family. He remains with us and we are thankful for that.

The members of Local No. 103, Boston, are happy in the thought that we have been so highly honored by his election. And, Bill, wherever you go and whatever you do, you will be happy to know that we, the "boys from good old 103," will be with you always and wish for you continued success in the work you love so well.

Attention!

The following statement is typical of a number of reports which we have received:

"The electrical maintenance work at the John Doe Plant is controlled by another organization as a result of our members refusing to accept offers of employment there."

Unfortunately the very fact that members of our organization refused to accept maintenance jobs and in many instances have left maintenance jobs is the reason why other organizations are taking over control of maintenance work in factories and on utility properties.

Another peculiar phase of this is that many of the members who leave such jobs have the idea that they have the right to use the organization to cause such workmen who took the jobs to be removed in order that they may return to the job. It is decidedly unfair for anyone to expect another individual to be removed from a job in order that he may go back to a job which he left for the purpose of taking advantage of what appeared to him to be a better job and the organization cannot support such requests. This is the way members forfeit jurisdiction.

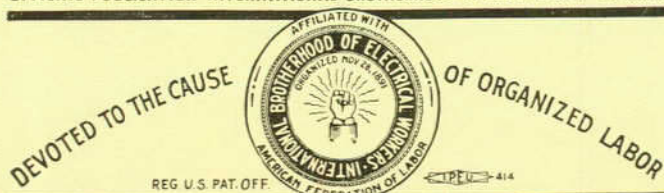
It is extremely important that every effort be made to man maintenance jobs of all kinds for the reason that the construction boom is nearing its end.

ED J. BROWN,
International President.

December, 1942.

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Volume XLI

Washington, D. C., December, 1942

No. 12

Norris He will now be spoken of as Norris, not as Senator Norris. He will take his place with those who have been called familiarly by their last names, or their first names, since the beginning of the republic—Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson.

He has fulfilled 40 years of service in public life, with a sense of constant failure. That sense of failure was evident in his last words when he took his departure from the halls of Congress this month. And yet no public official has been more successful than Norris. He has been a statesman, without seeking personal or individual power. He has had his name connected with more constructive legislation than any other congressman. He has never played dirty or partisan politics. He tried to serve all the people, and he has succeeded. He has fought for principles without bitterness. He has never forsaken the underdog. He has been a constant friend of labor. He gave to the country the key to control of anti-social monopoly in the TVA. He has done all these things and done them selflessly, and comes to the end of his long career with a sense of failure. This is merely because he holds the people in such regard and would have been happy to have done much more than this if he had been able.

The state of Nebraska, which repudiated him in the last election, will in the future wonder why it made this error of judgment and will build monuments to him.

Social Security in Great Britain No British reform has ever attracted more attention in the

United States than the report on social security in Great Britain by Sir William Beveridge. Sir William Beveridge is one of the leading economists of Great Britain and he and his commission have been at work for nearly a year. Advance notices of this report indicate that the British are not allowing war to interrupt social reform as the Congress of the United States wishes to do in this country.

The Beveridge report, according to advance notices, will provide buttresses against chaotic economic conditions for everybody in Great Britain with increase in benefits for pensions, job insurance, hospitalization, disability insurance, and other such needed matters.

Someone has described the Beveridge report as protecting human life in Britain from the cradle to the grave.

While this is going forward in Great Britain, there is every evidence that the reactionaries of the American Congress are planning to undercut the social security program in the United States.

Profits Plus Undoubtedly there will be a move in the new Congress to lower the income of organized labor by cutting out overtime on all hours above 40. The representatives of big business and of southern industrialists in Congress will undertake to establish a basic 48-hour week with overtime beginning after 48 hours. We hope Congress will act in good faith and view all the evidence that pertains to the wage question, namely, profits. We hope the righteous Senators and Representatives will send to the Department of Commerce for a recent report on profits in wartime.

Assertions are being made in Washington that profits are running so high that even after paying the large additional taxes, the margin exceeds that of 1941. Certain large corporations are indicated as receiving profits amounting to at least 160 per cent of the 1939 level. The Farmers' Union charges that corporation profits for 1942 would total \$17,200,000,000 as compared with \$12,100,000,000 in the boom year of 1929. The United States Department of Commerce remarks, "There is no confirmation, from the facts now available, that either the war or high taxes are destroying the profit ability of American corporate business."

The Raft One day in the spring of 1942, a small airplane looking for Japanese submarines was forced to land on the Pacific Ocean. Almost instantly the ship sank and the three occupants were left afloat on a four-by-eight rubber raft, five years old but in good condition. Thereupon began one of the great sagas of the sea and one of the great episodes of this war.

Those three men fought for 33 days against hurricanes, waves, tropical sun, hunger, sharks, thirst, and never gave up. They carried no food and speared fish with a pocketknife. Twice they discovered cocoanuts floating in the sea. Twice they went through tropical hurricanes; three times they were overturned; two could not swim. Then, after 33 days of hunger, they floated over a dangerous coral reef onto a tropical island. They could scarcely stand. Picking up three improvised canes, they said that "if this is a Jap-controlled island we shall not crawl to our refuge but walk like American sailors, upright, and be shot down like men." They were not shot down; they had won to safety.

All this is told in a book called "The Raft," by Robert Trumbull. Every word of it is true, and it forms

forever a great heroic tale of common men meeting adversity, and it proves forever that Americans are tough and heroic.

Why France Fell As France prepares itself to rise from the ashes of its despair, renewed interest is manifested in this country in

analysis of why France was destroyed. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has repeatedly pointed out that the avid prosecution of the class struggle in France was the chief contribution. Big business preferred Hitler to dealing with labor, and the communists preferred Stalin to dealing with big business. Now comes confirmation of how business reacted to Hitlerism. Ben Lucien Burman, a newspaperman of long experience, has recently written a book called "Miracle on the Congo," a report from the Free French Front. He states: "There was also the political philosophy of a small group of fascist-minded industrialists and businessmen who like Petain and the other royalists preferred the violent totalitarian methods of solving social problems to collaboration with their own less fortunate fellows in a democracy."

Then he goes on in his analysis: "The final reason for France's surrender. In any panic the best or the worst elements are likely to come to the top. In this event, by an unlucky chance, it happened to be the worst—corrupt politicians who had already brought their country to the verge of ruin, and those fascist-minded individuals who saw in the crisis an opportunity to seize the power which the citizens of France had again and again refused them. It was a few of the military and political leaders, not the people, who failed and in the end destroyed their nation."

Nations can not live in time of war when the class struggle is pursued avidly within the country.

Manpower Again It is to be hoped that the manpower debate will end and that the muddle will be settled on the basis of facts and reality.

A great deal of confusion has swung around the problem. There is little doubt that politics has been involved. Implication that labor has been guilty of misdemeanors with respect to production should be, and will be, dispelled. The simple truth is that the conflict has been a battle for control. The Army has wished to control civilian manpower. The civilian officials resisted this drive. In the midst of the conflict reasons had to be given for the wish for a change, and so pirating of workers and the transfer of workers from job to job were used as excuses for seizure of power.

These appear to be the facts of the situation. Shortages have not greatly lessened the production effort. Shortages are mostly potential or theoretical shortages. The peak of construction has been reached in the war effort, and workers will be released from this field of work. Production is to be stabilized more on a quali-

tative than a quantitative basis and the expected peak of manpower use may not be so high. There is no problem connected with the use of manpower that cannot be solved by objective or administrative handling or managerial good sense. Labor should not be made to suffer for the lack of these merits.

Bourbons Never Quit One of the more widely-circulated confidential news letters that go to business men recently stated that secret meetings were being held in Washington by manufacturers and business men designed to wage secret war on labor unions. Anyone with half an eye to movements will understand that this underground open-shop drive has been well under way for two years. The secret meetings in Washington are merely periodic meetings. It is well understood that the specious campaign to abolish the 40-hour week, which never legally existed, and to discredit labor's war effort, came from this very source, and it is well known that reactionary Congressmen are linking up with these business men.

The drive extends into the War Production Board and other government agencies. It is sinister and anti-social. It has but one aim, and that is to repeal all legislation designed to protect wage-earners from exploitation and to bring back that age of "free enterprise" that permits employers to do as they please. That a survival war is being fought makes no difference to these Bourbons of big business. They follow their own special interests with avidity and move backward into reaction with sanctimonious grace. What they are doing is sabotage.

Labor Board Politics To understand why the practices of the National Labor Relations Board are in such ill favor with the American Federation of Labor, it is necessary to go back to its origin. The National Labor Relations Act was designed to guarantee collective bargaining by law. Prior to this Act, other Acts of Congress had favored collective bargaining, and the trend of court decisions for 25 years had favored it. The board formed to administer this Act, however, fell into politics at once and was largely the creature of John L. Lewis. The board began at once to interpret the Act in favor of the CIO and industrial unionism, and left to its discretion the interpretation of that fine distinction between union cooperation with management and undue influence by employers upon workers. When a board trusts its own discretion in such matters, it departs usually from the law and follows its partisanship. This is what the board has done. It is now in the position of saying that when the American Federation of Labor cooperates with management, it represents management favoritism. While the War Production Board and other sections of the government advocate union management cooperation, the NLRB penalizes the A. F. of L. for following this policy.



Woman's Work

—PFEU—414



CHRISTMAS AND THE DAWN OF A NEW YEAR

By A WORKER'S WIFE

THE outward signs of Christmas are fewer this year. The gay lights on the trees outside are not lit. Not so many presents—we are putting the money in War Bonds. The traditional feast is not so lavish. To many women there comes a terrible loneliness for the loved ones missing from the fireside—the son, brother or husband who is gone, it may be forever. There is less laughter and more prayer.

But there are many reasons to feel happy in this wartime Christmas, 1942. First is for the resounding blows our armed forces and our Allies are dealing to the enemy. Also the rapid way this country has shifted from a peace to a war economy—and the hitches and mistakes have not been too serious. Production tells the real story, and it is climbing—in some instances at a miraculous pace. And there is also the spirit of what I believe is the vast majority of the American people, who are accepting sacrifices and ready for sacrifices to come, with resolute courage.

True, we have only to compare our situation with that of Poland or Greece to see that our "sacrifices" are trivial ones. There are mighty few people in this great country who can't get enough to eat. And mighty few who can't get jobs. The missions where charitable dinners are served to the needy reported a scarcity of guests for their Thanksgiving turkey. The former "bums" are now self-respecting workers.

The military situation looks so immeasurably better than a few months ago. Most of the prophets have predicted a long, bitter, exhausting war. Yet there's hope now that we can shorten it. I say we . . . I mean our soldiers, backed up with superb equipment and high morale . . . Workers, everywhere, putting in that extra lick that will lick Hitler . . . people giving up luxuries to pay taxes and buy lots of bonds . . . women in the homes, conserving and economizing as never before . . . women going to work . . . millions of men and women giving their spare time freely for civilian defense . . . children hauling salvage in their little wagons.

Did you ever think of this: The longer a war lasts the more expensive it is. The quicker this is over the more lives will be saved. The lives of our fine American and Canadian boys, the men of Russia, of England, the Free French and other fighters who have rallied to the banner of the United Nations—and the civilians of every country where war's scorching finger touches. And if you want a convincer for the callous, selfish few, tell them this: The quicker, the cheaper in the money it will cost every one of us.

You've heard about the superhuman efforts people make at a crucial moment. Maybe you have been in an emergency and felt muscles and brain respond as never before. What is needed now is the ability to realize that this is a crucial moment to a whole world and every one of us is affected even to the point of life or death and we must call on our vitality for everything we've got. This is for our boys, so give everything you've got and keep giving.

Now when I say a quick war, I don't mean one ending in anything but complete victory. The fire has to be quenched for keeps.

Here are some New Year's resolutions which I believe will bring us closer to victory in 1943. Probably you can add some of your own.

FOR A BRIGHTER NEW YEAR

To help this year to become the dawn of a brighter era for the peoples of the world, I will

1. Put winning the war ahead of any personal interest.
2. Make every minute count in my daily work.
3. Find ways to make my spare time helpful to my country.
4. Conserve, by buying only what is needed and using carefully to avoid waste.
5. Put that 10 per cent and MORE into War Bonds.
6. Study the rules of health, in order that the time of myself and those around me shall not be wasted in illness.
7. Make a conscious effort to avoid accidents.
8. Turn in for salvage whatever I can't use and the nation needs. (Household fats, metals, rubber, rags, old silk or nylon hose, tin cans, etc., are now being collected for uses essential to war.)
9. Observe the spirit of courtesy and helpfulness in my dealings with neighbor and stranger alike.
10. Understand and cooperate with all rationing programs.
11. Think and act as though I could help win the war quicker. (And I believe I CAN.)

* * *

If you're a housewife and mother with no skilled work experience to qualify you for a job, and you have determined that your place is at home with your children, you still can do your part to speed war production. Somewhere near you, possibly in your own block, is a woman who would go into a war job if she could get proper care for her child. Will you lend a hand?

Surveys are now being started for the foster mother day care plan. The District of Columbia has one under way now. Very likely your city will, too, if it is a war production center. Domestic help is very hard to find; nursery schools are scarce and transportation difficult; so unless a good neighbor can be found conveniently close to her home, the mother of young children can't think of taking a war job.

Through the OCD Child Care and Protection committee, mothers who want to work, and mothers who would rather stay home and take care of children will be assisted in getting together. The mothers will work out plans of payment so that both sides will benefit.

One of the high schools has started a day care center through teaching courses in child care to the students rather than interior decoration and home management. Groups such as the Volunteers of America, the Red Cross, and the American Women's Voluntary Services, are starting day nurseries. These are fine for those mothers able to transport their children to and from the nurseries. But there are many mothers who can't do this. So if two women living close together can make a deal, one to go to work and the other to take the first one's children into her home during the day, both will be contributing hours of labor toward the goal of victory.

* * *

If you are a good seamstress, I want to recommend a new leaflet from the Textiles and Clothing Division of the Bureau of Home Economics. This is "Make-overs from Men's Suits." As you know, it takes plenty of good woolen cloth to clothe a soldier and the home folks will have to get along on less. Therefore it's both patriotic and practical to take that discarded suit and remodel it so that the "good" parts of the cloth may give further service.

This bulletin gives directions for ripping up and preparing the cloth, cleaning, pressing, and then planning for best advantage. Pictures are shown of an attractive suit for a little boy, a coat and tam for a little girl, a woman's jumper outfit, a suit and a jacket, all made out of men's old woolen clothing. Layouts are shown for making the garments, which an expert seamstress would be able to follow. There are now patterns on the market for this purpose, also. The leaflet is No. 230 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and may be obtained from the U. S. Government Printing Office for five cents.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO.
B-520, AUSTIN, TEXAS

Editor:

We are the women's auxiliary to Local B-520.
We meet the first Friday night of each month
And have members a-plenty.

We open our meeting saying The Lord's
Prayer,
And salute the flag, when everyone is there.

Then we hear the roll call
With members answering, "Present,"
Their voices sounding loud and clear
And they all seem very pleasant.

The minutes are then read.
"Do the minutes stand approved?"
The president said.

Then the treasurer's report.
Which is always on the dot.
When all the dues are paid,
We feel we've hit the "jack pot."

Now we attend the business,
Both old and new,
All corrections or build-ups,
Gripes and grumbles are due.

The union labels, we look for, too,
On all garments, old and new,
Because none others will ever do—
We are union!

We have our parties,
About four a year,
Since some don't like dancing,
And don't drink beer.

Our president is Edna Mae Pond,
She is always on the job
And when needed
Helps sell stamps and bonds.

Dorothy Bernhard is our "vice,"
She is frequently on time,
But at entertaining
She really does shine.

Venie Reynolds is our secretary,
She is always out of line,
But when you have a job for her to do
She always takes the time.

Ouida Turrentine is our treasurer,
She's excellent in every way,
And when paying dues,
She will really take your pay.

Cleo Smith is our social secretary,
Her duty is to remember the sick,
Give her a minute's notice
And she's there with a click.

Pansy Baker, Bessie Kanetzky and Margaret
Deggs,
Are the executive committee,
They could be called the "Three Musketeers,"
And boy! are they witty!

Lucy Rollings is our parliamentarian,
She's the best for the job,
She knows her Robert's Rules of Order,
And she really wears her togs.

Inez Buzbee serves on the membership com-
mittee,
She is the best what am,
When it comes to members
She gets them when no one else can.

And now there's Lil Krueger,
Yes, she's on the membership committee,
too,
And what I mean, Sister!
She's captain of the crew.

Now Dorothy Bernhard happens to be chair-
man

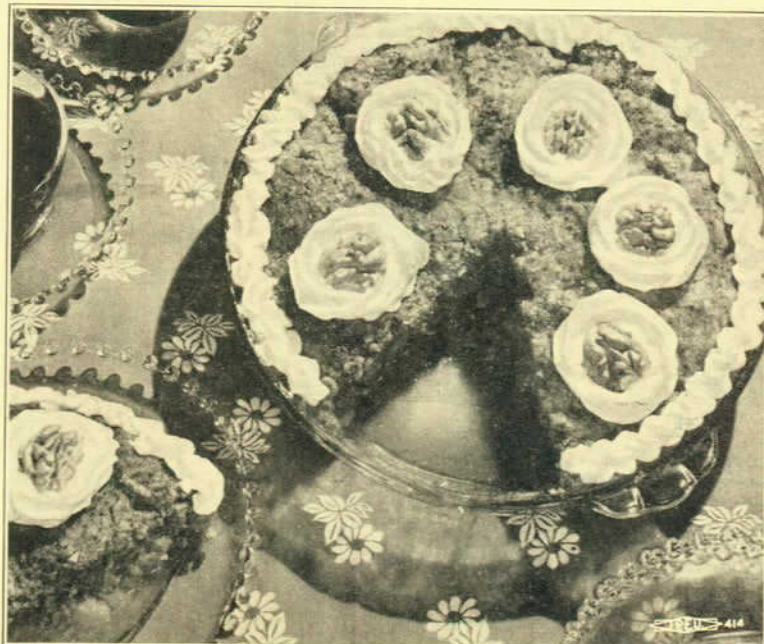
Of this membership drive.
She's alert, she's a honey,
And very much alive.

And as for the other members,
They are up and at 'em, too,
They never shirk their duty,
You can bet they will come through.

And now after all is said and done
I know you all will agree
That each auxiliary to the I. B. E. W.
Is as busy as can be.

Our greetings to you and your greetings to us
Are the kind of greetings that help us—
So happy greetings to all auxiliaries
From "Deep In the Heart of Texas!"

VENIE REYNOLDS,
507 West Avenue, Press Secretary.
Austin, Texas.



—Courtesy National Association Service

A FESTIVE HOLIDAY PIE

By SALLY LUNN

A pie of toothsome flavor but easy to make and easy to digest. That's our choice. It has no crust, which cuts out some of the muss and bother. May be served hot or cold, so you take your choice of the time most convenient to put it in the oven. Utilizes two foods which are abundant this year—walnuts and apples, and a minimum of sugar.

Candy Apple Walnut Pie

4 tart apples, pared, cored and sliced
1 cup firmly packed brown sugar
Dash of salt
1 cup flour
1 cup chopped walnut kernels
½ cup butter, or other shortening
½ cup heavy cream, whipped

Slice two apples into greased pie plate, sprinkle with ½ cup brown sugar and ½ cup chopped walnuts. Slice other apples on top and add salt.

For the topping combine the remaining sugar with the flour, cut in the shortening or butter and add the remaining ½ cup walnuts. Press this mixture firmly onto the apples covering all the surface with a thin layer firmly packed. Bake in moderate oven 350° F. for about 1 hour, or until apples are tender. Serve warm or

cold, topped with the whipped cream and whole walnut kernels. Yield: 1 8 inch Pie.

And another nice recipe using walnuts and apples, in the form of apple sauce, which helps to keep this cake moist:

Victory Walnut Cake

1½ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
1 cup chopped walnut kernels
1 cup seedless raisins
¼ cup shortening
¾ cup firmly packed brown sugar
1 egg
1 cup thick unsweetened applesauce

Sift flour, measure 1½ cup. Add soda, salt and spices; mix well, then sift. Stir in nuts and fruit. Cream fat; beat in sugar, then egg. Stir in flour-fruit mixture alternately with the applesauce, beating well after each addition. Turn into greased loaf pan. Bake in moderate oven 325° F. for about 1 hour. Yield: 1 loaf 6 x 3 x 3 inches. This cake may be frosted, if desired, but it is delicious served plain or cut in strips and dusted with powdered or granulated sugar.



Correspondence

EPLU-414



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

A plane with the inscription "Electrical Workers Local Union No. 1," will soon be slapping at the Japs if all goes well in Washington. A check for \$42,054.98 is on its way to the Treasurer of the United States and, when accepted, a plane will be purchased and placed in service.

The day after the Pearl Harbor attack, the members of the union began to seek some means of assisting in the newly-created war effort. At that time, a majority of the members were employed at the St. Louis and Waldon Spring ordnance plants. They were engaged in one of the most fruitful of war efforts, that of constructing our munition factories. They were also buying bonds, but at their regular meeting the members voted to give one day's pay to a fund that would reach \$50,000. This would be given to the government to do with as it saw fit.

The union was organized 50 years ago last year, and the members voted to raise \$1,000 for each year. The fund reached \$42,054.98, and the advent of the new front in Africa made the members feel that the government should have the money now. They voted to ask that a pursuit plane be purchased with the money.

"This money represents a lot of hard work by the boys," James A. Morrell, business manager of the union, said in handing the check

to Walter Edwards, assistant internal revenue collector for the district of St. Louis, "and we will all be blamed glad to know that it will be put to good use to stop this war."

"Yes, but there is more where this came from, and we are putting it into bonds right along," Edward T. Hoock, treasurer of the union's fund committee, explained, "and any sacrifice that we make here is small compared with what those boys are putting up with over there. We certainly are happy to know that the check is on its way to Washington."

One of the members of the union, who lost a leg in the first world war, gave a whoop of joy when he heard that the check was on its way. "There, by gad," he said, "I've been wondering just how I could get in there. Now I feel that I am back there fighting again."

* * *

The above story was sent out by the public relations section of the War Department. I would like to add a few details. As the fund accumulated, the money was deposited in the Manchester Bank of St. Louis with the understanding that there would be no interest credit. However, when the committee withdrew the fund, Mr. O'Reardon, president of the bank, finding out what it was for, included interest near \$250 and donated the difference to bring it up to \$300, which has been added.

At a recent meeting of the local a resolution was submitted by a special committee appointed by President Frank W. Jacobs,

namely Walter "Tabby" O'Shea, Add Roemerman and Earl Long, recommending that an honorary military card and a \$20 check or money order be sent to all members who have entered military service before December 23, 1942. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the honorary cards have been printed in red, white and blue. The card shows that the man carrying it is a member in good standing of Local No. 1 while in military service. A letter has been drawn up to accompany the card and check, expressing our pride and appreciation to our men in service.

There are 223 enlistments to date and we expect it to reach 350 by Christmas. We expect to give out of our treasury more than \$7,000, and we are happy that it is in full accord with all our officers and members.

War Bonds—\$100,000—no, it is more than that, and it is going up every week. The members buy from the \$25 bond weekly to a \$1,000 bond now and then.

For a number of years members of Local No. 1 and their families have enjoyed the relief committee's Christmas parties, and this year it went over in grand style.

With a beautiful setting on the stage of the Municipal Auditorium's convention hall, which many of you will remember from the convention a year ago, nearly 2,000 men, women and children enjoyed the hospitality of the local. Although remembering the war, we did not want to forget that the children are entitled to consideration. Each and every member was designated as a committee of one to do all he could to make this Christmas assembly enjoyable in these trying times and to thank God for living as a FREE people, with the right to assemble and help make others happy.

Nearly 800 boys and girls received gifts according to their ages and were entertained by a fine program of accordion music, dancing, vaudeville acts, with a magician and clowns that made everybody laugh. Freddie Blind was an inexhaustible master of ceremonies. The party consumed 500 pounds of candy, 700 Dixie cups, several cases of oranges, 300 pounds of nuts, and had a SWELL TIME.

The writer directed his own seven-piece orchestra playing for the entertainment. All went home late, happy but tired.

Hoping that war will cease and love, peace and happiness will prevail all over the world, we wish everyone our good will. Merry Christmas and happy New Year to the girls at the International Office, to all officers and members of the I. B. E. W. and to all the boys in service. God bless them and bring them all safely home.

Bonds to the right of us, Bonds to the left of us—Buy U. S. War Bonds and release the bonds of oppression, hate and fear.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

When this letter goes to press we will see a year gone by that has been pleasant and prosperous for many families, but dull and sorrowful for others. You never know when



UNION GIVES PURSUIT SHIP TO FIGHTING FORCES

This photograph was taken at the Federal Building as a check for \$42,054.98, raised by members of L. U. No. 1, was turned over to Uncle Sam. From the left are: Capt. Frank B. Fisher, Jr.; Edward T. Hoock, treasurer of the local's bomber fund committee; J. A. Morrell, business manager of the union; Theodore Nolte, secretary of the committee; Assistant Internal Revenue Collector Walter Edwards accepting the check for the government, and Chief Deputy Thomas Stanton.

you will hear sad news from abroad. You do not feel the war much until you have a son or brother or father in the service. We all hope and pray we will not see another year of war.

The boys in the electrical field in the building department have been very lucky and any member from any part of the country who was willing to work had it.

Our business manager hopes he will not see another year like it, for the contractors had him running bowlegged trying to supply men. He has the graveyard all emptied out and all the homes for aged are empty. I hardly can guess where he is going next. I was talking to him today and he was going to see how the actors are doing for some amusement for the boys on the job, but there are enough actors in the electrical line not to have to go outside.

Quite a few of the contractors have started the 10 per cent for War Bonds and it sure is going over big with the boys, for it seems the only way they can save money is to have someone take it away from them before they get it. It helps old Uncle Sam, who sure needs it, and I would like to see all of the contractors get together with the men even if it does mean a little more bookkeeping. It will come easy in a couple of weeks and everyone will be doing their bit for the boys who are doing their bit. And we will help to bring them home safe and soon.

Wishing all of the members of the I. B. E. W. and the families the very best Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

E. MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

The American Federation of Labor, represented by its president, William Green, and numerous labor leaders, together with officers and delegates of Local Union No. 26, joined hands recently with personages high in Washington's official life at a testimonial dinner in tribute to the Honorable William T. Schulte, Congressman from Indiana, and one of the best friends labor has ever had in this country.

A capacity attendance filled the Mayflower Hotel with these tributes to him, ringing in their ears:

From Green—"He is a faithful public servant, a beloved friend, an honest man."

From Representative John W. McCormack, House majority leader—"Bill Schulte has both personal and intellectual honesty, vision and character. We honor him because he's an honorable gentleman who has represented all the people fairly, squarely and honorably."

There were many other tributes, all of them praising Schulte's record in espousing progressive labor legislation.

In reply to the many tributes, Representative Schulte expressed deep gratitude and warned the labor audience that their organizations would need friends in the House and Senate in the post-war period. "That's when the test of organized labor is coming. The handwriting is on the wall, and you know it as well as I do."

The attendance at recent meetings of Local No. 26 has gradually increased since the passing of the summer months, but yours truly still has noticed the absence of many old reliables. Why not make a special effort to be present at our regular meetings so as to assure our officers our full confidence in them?

Praise must be given to Brother E. Smith, who a year ago organized a team from Local No. 26 in the Building Trades Bowling League and this year has increased its membership

Every member of the International Executive Council heartily wishes a merry Christmas and happy New Year to all widely-scattered members and their families, wherever they may be. The year of 1942 finds the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers fully mobilized on all war fronts, and in every branch of industry. Space can not separate us, nor can sweeping events destroy the fundamental unity of our organization.

Charles M. Paulsen
Dan Manning
Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.
J. L. Kelley
William G. Shord
C. F. Preller
D. W. Tracy
Charles J. Foehn
J. L. McBride

to the extent that it was necessary to enter not only one, but three well-representative teams.

Great honor was bestowed on a friend of many Brothers of our local at a recent annual meeting of the eastern division of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, covering much of the nation, Washington's own "Tom" (Thomas V.) Ward was elected president of the group . . . a signal honor for anyone in the electrical field. His address on that occasion, dealing with the subject of critical materials, was widely quoted as a masterly handling of a timely subject.

I am taking this opportunity as your correspondent of Local No. 26, to express in behalf of the officers and myself, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all Brother members and their families, of the I. B. E. W., throughout the nation.

TED MOSELEY, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 34, PEORIA, ILL.

Editor:

Greetings from Local No. 34, Peoria, Ill. Although most of you have heard of Peoria, in a joking sort of way, it is the wish of your correspondent to introduce one of its finer points, Local No. 34.

Local No. 34 has been in existence for the past 31 years and has a large membership of fine fellows. Our president, Brother Otto Huber, and business manager, Brother Herman Preston, are serving their fourth consecutive terms. Brother Cliff Waters is serving on the executive board for the sixth time. Brother Jack Fleming has been treasurer for the past 25 years.

Work in this area is rather slack at present and as a result a great number of our boys are working on jobs all over the country.

Local No. 34 is well represented in the armed forces and we are proud of the job they are doing.

RUSS SNEDDEN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

We are proud to announce that the Leece-Neville Company of Cleveland, who employ about 1,500 members of Local Union No. 38 under closed shop conditions, were presented the "E" flag as a reward for "Excellence in production and performance." The Leece-Neville Company, which manufactures electrical equipment for aircraft, tanks, etc., is one of the few concerns in the country that have the distinction of flying both the Army-Navy "E" and the Treasury Department's 10 per cent flag. Employees recently subscribed 12.3 per cent of the plant pay roll for purchase of War Bonds.

Seated on the platform were: Lt. Col. George E. Strong, U. S. Army Air Forces; Lt. J. B. Garfield, U. S. Army Air Forces area supervisor; Lt. L. D. Fykse, U. S. Army Air Forces assistant area supervisor; Capt. R. P. Schlachbach, U. S. Navy, inspector of naval material; Commander W. P. Bacon, U. S. Navy (Ret.) senior assistant to inspector of naval material; Lt. Commander M. A. Mangan, U. S. Navy Reserve; Ensign W. Burke, U. S. Navy, junior security assistant; Honorable Frank J. Lausche, mayor of Cleveland; F. D. Celebresse, Cleveland director of safety; G. S. Wildey, senior investigator in charge of Cleveland area; R. L. May, inspector, air plant protection; G. N. Gafford, investigator public relations; J. K. Osicky, resident Army Air Forces inspector-in-charge; M. R. Pesek, resident naval inspector-in-charge; B. M. Leece, president of the Leece-Neville Company; S. F. Stewart, chief engineer, the Leece-Neville Company; Frank Millhof, general superintendent, the Leece-Neville Company; M. B. Pennell, legal counsel for Leece-Neville Company; John T. Bishop, oldest employee; Anna Kumhall, oldest woman employee; H. C. Mohr, business manager, Local Union No. 38; William Patrick Clyne, legal counsel, Local 38; J. D. Nagel, assistant business representative, Local No. 38, and

C. N. Heston, Local No. 38 steward of Leece-Neville Company.

Among the speakers were: Lt. Col. George E. Strong; Lt. J. B. Garfield; Maj. Merle Armitage; Mayor Frank J. Lausche (who pointed out that 159 former Leece-Neville workers were now in the armed forces); Miller B. Pennell, legal counsel for the Leece-Neville Company; Ben M. Leece (who accepted the award in behalf of his 1500 employees) J. T. Bishop, company foreman with 33 years service, Miss Anna Kumhall who started to work for the concern 27 years ago; and William Patrick Clyne, legal counsel for Local Union No. 38, who addressed the assembly as follows:

"Every member of Local Union 38 of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS congratulates you! We are indeed very proud of you and feel that we would like to wring your hands and tell you that individually.

"All of you deserve praise for the great honor conferred upon you because of your excellence and patriotism; and special praise should be given to those of you who have re-arranged your home life to work the evening and night shifts so that the products of this company might reach our armed forces faster.

"This is labor's day. Our day to show the enemies our way of life—that there is no personal sacrifice—no public sacrifice, that will not be made gladly and willingly to finish this war.

"Nine per cent of the total number of employees of this establishment have joined the armed forces. They are our Brothers and it is our duty not to fail them. We must stick to our jobs and continue to give an honest day's work. That's all anybody could ask of you—to be good soldiers on the front line at home and do your work exceptionally well, because the lives of our fighting men depend upon it.

"To be a citizen of this country has been the vistaed hope of every man and woman in the outside world. Now we will show that it was not an empty one. As a nation of working people, this war was thrust upon us by sneaking, skulking foes, whose representatives turned smiling faces toward us merely to give their blackguard associates an opportunity to stab us in the back. That makes it necessary for us to fight back to back; we, the workers at home, behind the armed forces of our nation.

"You are now accorded the highest mark of praise that a country can bestow upon a

READ

"Peace on earth" except for a few little bouts, by L. U. No. 353.

Local No. 39 will do its share.

Minneapolis radio men in specialized war service, by L. U. No. 1216.

Fifteen hundred members of Local No. 38 honored in award of "E" flag, and Treasury's 10 per cent flag also.

New Orleans radio men join War Emergency Radio Service, by L. U. No. 1139.

Wire makers win Army-Navy "E" award, by L. U. No. 1001.

"Electrical Workers Local Union No. 1" will soon be slapping the Japs.

Twice winner of Navy "E" for merit in construction, by L. U. No. 292.

Conservation pool of electrical equipment suggested by L. U. No. 313.

Press secretary's reverent vision, by L. U. No. 79.

"The Desert Giant," by L. U. No. 357.

Vital, vigorous, visionary correspondence by locals, which build a great union and a great nation.

civilian group. This flag, the Army and Navy "E" makes you champions of your job. The Army and Navy will expect much of you—so also will the public, just the same as they would any pennant holder. United we pledge our lives and our labor to our government so that it can have supplies in such quantities that they can, and will, pursue our enemies down the nights and down the days, and, if necessary, down the arches of the years, lest any child of ours be born in the titanic gloom of dictatorship."

H. C. MOHR,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Please publish the following article written by Brother Nathan Adelman, war committee secretary:

Local No. 39 is not accustomed to bragging, but when it comes to the subject matter of "All out for the war effort" we as members of this local, can't help letting everyone of our sister local unions know what we have done, are doing and will do for this glorious, free country of ours, the good old U. S. A.

Many thousands of dollars have been spent by the members of 39 in the purchasing of War Bonds and War Stamps. The majority of our Brother members, employed by the Division of Light and Power of the City of Cleveland, are purchasing War Bonds on the 10 per cent plan, others buy as many as two or three bonds each pay day.

Not only have we contributed with money to help "Axe the Axis" but over 50 of our Brother members are now helping the war effort by being members of the Army, Navy and the Marine Corps. From New York to Texas and from the state of Washington to Florida, our Brother members are training, studying and teaching the art of warfare and self defense.

The morale of 39 has been and is beyond reproach. We feel that the men in service should be not only patted on the back, but appreciated in other ways. And so, each and every one of the local members contributes 10 cents, 25 cents or 50 cents a month, depending on whether he is a helper, journeyman or foreman, to a war fund. Since May of 1942 the war committee has sent \$3 money orders to each man in service every five or six weeks to cover the cost of cigarettes, etc., that a soldier or sailor may need, between pay days from Uncle Sam. The war committee also sent a money order for \$5 to each Brother member in the armed forces as a Thanksgiving greeting from all the Brother members of Local No. 39.

We at home certainly have a lot for which we are thankful. Free country, freedom of speech, freedom to come and go as we please. Sanctity of our home and family.

The least all of us can do is to buy War Bonds and Stamps till it hurts and then go out and buy some more War Bonds and Stamps.

Local No. 39 will certainly do its share, how about you?

Following is a list of the Brother members of Local No. 39 who are in the service of our country and its armed forces: Lester C. Rockwell, Norman Roglin, W. R. Russell, Andrew Saepic, R. Sammon, Edmund S. Samonek, E. J. Sezyglinski, Lester L. Shipman, Corp. John Siffin, Ambrose Spencer, W. R. Steele, James Swaye, Jr., Ralph Albert Witz, Philip S. Will, Harvey M. Yoos, Frederick L. Kessler, Roy Koch, Joseph Laforet, Em. 3rd class; Michael John Lavelle, Vincent Anthony LaRocco, Roy W. Louchs, Ezre W. Lynch Em. 1st class, A. J. MacKenzie Em. 1st class, Albert McIntyre, Wilfred McManemy, F. McNamee, Karl F. Moore, James G. Nickas, John A. Pado, Dale E. Parish, Em. 1st class, Lawrence J. Patton, Sgt. E. A. Putsch, Jr., Bruce Blackman, George F. Butler, 1st class, Patrick J. Campbell, Leonard J. Centanni, Howard Collier, Frank J. Corey, Jack Duden, Robert R. Evans, Allen Friedman, Fred Gang, John T. Goodson, John L. Griffin, Robert Hay, Fred Hudson, James B. Hunady, C. J. Jackson, Carl T. Jones, G. W. Jordan.

R. W. CUTTER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

Our own immortal Washington declared the permanence of these United States of



Boys, it's Peoria! Officers of L. U. No. 34. Standing, left to right: Bill McDonald, Cliff Waters, Les Lupton, executive board; Herman Preston, business manager and examining board; Les Hiltbold, vice president; Ed Schwarting, executive board; Les Taylor, examining board; George Perry, executive board; Russ Snedden, press secretary. Seated, left to right: Jack Fleming, treasurer; Stam Erwin, financial secretary; Bern Carrigan, recording secretary and examining board; Otto Huber, president.

America, "The ever-dearest object of my heart."

Robert Emmet on trial for treason told the court, "I merely tried to do for Ireland what Washington did for America." The name of Emmet lives secure as a world patriot; but Washington, the noblest of the noblest few, transcends them all. He aroused the sympathies and inspired the confidence of all nations. He brought hope to the hopeless and faith in divine justice to the despairing. Even in England, his enemy country, the greatest parliamentarians of the time or since, Edmund Burke and Charles Fox, championed his cause.

Washington, the superb of mind and heart, drew patriots from many lands. Those from France, Ireland and Poland bore his standard valiantly with effective strength when defeat seemed certain. Nearly every country in Europe paid its contribution to American freedom in money, men, or both. Even the great German soldier, Baron Von Steuben, gave Washington substantial aid, and the German settlers from Pennsylvania and the Mohawk Valley proved splendidly loyal.

The magnetism of young America's peerless leader was irresistible.

He understood in a special way the nature, origin and dignity of liberty. It is fitting that his monument should point tall and straight toward heaven.

Dear God! What a heritage he left us and the whole world! To be worthy of it shall ever be the passion and aim of all true Americans.

We proudly show tangible evidence of this by the following report of our members who have answered the call to arms from our relatively small unit, Local No. 79. And now our vice president, Russel Moore, has gone. How we shall miss him! The high-born gentleman as natural and unassuming as morning, and quite as dependable.

Again: Our recording secretary, William Haenlin, has enlisted. "Bill" will safeguard the interests of our country with the same zeal he gave to our BROTHERHOOD. May he and his comrades return to us safely and covered with glory.

And the end is by no means yet.

Pardon us as in reverence we envision the great Washington smiling benediction as his brave countrymen guard as with a wall of fire, "The ever-dearest object of my heart."

REGULAR EMPLOYEES IN MILITARY SERVICE TO OCTOBER 25, 1942

Andrew P. Albrigo, Martin Breault, Francis J. Cavanagh, Alfred J. Clark, William E. Delaney, George Gehm, John C. Hamilton, William F. Heim, Albert N. Leach, Walter Lyman, John E. Mahoney, Harry P. Milam, James E. O'Hara, Thomas H. Oliver, Lawrence H. Palmer, Albert Pretary, Thomas J. Roache, Lawrence J. Savage, George G. Scanlon, Ernest F. Singer, Kenneth Stayton, Alfred B. Strasser, Clarence Tuthill, James S. Whiting, Alec Wiczorek, Ronald Woolson, Spencer W. Ringrose, Harry J. Atkinson, Kenneth H. Adkins, Jerome Berrigan, Rodney Bradshaw, Robert L. Halihan, John Stubbs, Michael Duda, Michael Plants, Walter Kotash, William Haenlin.

THOMAS BERRIGAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I am like the little boy that fell down the well, he didn't have much to say.

Brother R. E. Stone has been confined to his home due to illness, here's hoping he will soon recover.

Brother Barrett was in Norfolk, in October. (Uncle Jim, we call him.) President Roosevelt could not have picked a better man to put the War Bond drive over.

Brother Merryman of L. U. No. 467, Lynchburg, is with me as I am writing, and he said to any of his friends who read the JOURNAL, that he sends his regards to the boys back home.

Amos and Andy is not the only program that has a Brother Crawford. We have one in L. U. 80. Every time some one calls him, we think of Amos and Andy.

Once in a while Brother Crawford says he is very unhappy, but he just can't get away from Atlantic City.

Brother Robert L. Griffith is now serving with the colors (Marine Corps).

Well, everybody is getting ready to eat turkey for Thanksgiving.

I suppose I will stop writing for the present, as Brothers Gurganous and Muddiman, they are a complete bother to me when I try to do anything, but we excuse them as they know no better.

Brother Gurganous peeps over his eyeglasses like foxy grandpa.

I guess I will have to mention Brother Carl White next month as I don't want to put them both in the limelight the same month.

More next.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The officers, members and yours truly of Local No. 103, wish all the members of the I. B. E. W. a merry Christmas and a healthy, happy and prosperous New Year. To the men, and women, now in the armed forces of the United States we hope and pray for a quick and victorious return to a free and normal life.

Our esteemed financial secretary, W. J. (Bill) Doyle, has been elected president of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. This is the first time that a member of the I. B. E. W. has had the honor of being president of this body. Bill, we all wish you luck and success.

WIN THE WAR WITH WAR BOND DUES.

JOE GENERAL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

We have some notes here, we've jotted down from time to time, for use in this issue—about war and stuff and things—but we'll just file them in the lower drawer for some future letter. In a convulsed and tortured world you'll want to read more pleasant things, especially near the birthday of the Prince of Peace. You'll be busy hiding the electric trains from Wilber and the new doll from Margie till Santa Claus brings them, or wondering if your boy down in the South Seas will get your package by Christmas day. Maybe you'll be thinking up reasons why it is essential driving to use your five gallons of gas going down to grandpap's for turkey dinner. Whichever it is, L. U. No. 124 wishes you a very merry Christmas! It extends these greetings to every local in the BROTHERHOOD, and hopes each member thereof will have sugar for his coffee and coffee for his sugar.

This local wishes the international officers a pleasant Christmas—a day in which they may be free from the burden of keeping the form of union conditions balanced with the national need. The local wishes its younger members a merry Christmas, and the wisdom to realize that after the smooth sailing on the pool of plenty of work come the disturbed ripples of unemployment and the treacherous rapids of an unsettled national economy.

Local 124 wishes to its elder members a merry Christmas, some of whom have come



CANADIANS GET NAVY RATINGS

L. U. No. 353 of Toronto has at present 61 members with the Canadian armed forces on active service. Many of them have been able to put their training in the electrical trade into the service of their country.

Above is a group who have won electrical artificer ratings in the Navy. Back row, left to right: H. Spafford, H. Putnam, F. J. Knight, S. Jones and L. Taylor. Front row: I. Marcus, J. E. Cunningham, M. Kostynyk, H. Alderdice, and D. Woodall.



TOWARD VICTORY VIA WATERWAY

A little tugboat, the Weenusha II, and Barge 87 of the H. B. Company, with J. D. Cadenhead as master, has been making its contribution toward victory on the Peace River, Alberta, Canada. The U. S. Army arrived at this outpost in September on its way to the Fort Norman oil field. The Weenusha II was engaged to transport supplies a distance of 300 miles north in a race against time, for the freeze-up comes early here in the North.

"We moved all they gave us," writes Brother Cadenhead, who is an I. O. member, formerly of L. U. No. 348, Calgary, initiated May 22, 1928.



out of retirement to feel again the joy of being necessary cogs in our industrial machine, and to have a part in conquering the monstrous forces of evil at large in the world. Also the elder members who have never retired, like Ed Butts. Ed takes his regular shift at the Kansas City Star even though fighting a rear guard action against his long-time enemy, arthritis. His union activities date back to 1908, and include terms on the executive board and other union offices. May the younger members we mentioned lead long and faithful union lives on the pattern of Ed Butts.

Well, that's all, just: Merry Christmas, Brothers and Sisters, MERRY CHRISTMAS!
MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

Our local decided recently that news concerning us should appear in our fine publication. We enjoy reading about what our fellow members are doing and it is only fair that we contribute our part of news and views to a publication that is doing such a fine job of spreading truth and enlightening its members. So this month we take our place in these pages to say hello to the boys away from home and to our friends in other locals.

Of our members who are still at home, most of them are at the TNT plant finishing up what has been a fine job. Other than a few members scattered about on local jobs, the balance of our members are distributed over a wide area, letters coming in from many different states, from Alaska to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to Pearl Harbor. Scarcely a week passes but that some of our members leave for the armed forces. At present, over 40 have answered the call and more are expecting to go within a very short time. The following have taken out military cards to date: R. L. Arnold, Earl Ashmore, William Thomas Beals, Dan J. Bonner, Henry E. Bratcher, Seymour Burrow, D. F. Combs, David L. Davis, Edward England, Benton Godsey, Harvey H. Hanley, A. T. Johnson, Jr., F. D. Kimbrough, Charles Vernon Knight, James E. Lowry, John Monpas, Allan J. Morris, Arthur L. Pyle, E. G. Shifflett, Gordon D. Smith, Fred Stephens, L. B. Williams, William Dyer, Thomas A. Hamrick, John T. Harris, Hiram V. Hauger, Jack N. Hennessee, Charles P. Neese, James Thurman Newby, William Ellis Sherrill, Dave Strawn, Nevon R. Stone, Jesse Fred Akard, E. L. Krichbaum, C. A. Blair, Ray Foreman, Reece Wattenbarger, Elbert F. Tucker, Carl V. Howard, and W. Harvey Ashmore.

To you Brothers, we send greetings and wish you God speed in the noblest of causes, freedom.

Of interest to our members will be the news that here at home we have a class for apprentices going in full swing and also a class in welding. We are also installing a technical library for the use of our members. Our membership has grown a lot this year, but we want to be strong in more than just numbers. With that sort of spirit prevailing among us, our Brothers away from home can feel assured that we, back home, are carrying on.

J. P. JONES,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 202, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

Well, the recent contribution of Local No. 202 to the JOURNAL brought some response. We didn't get many post cards but several verbal comments (some of them favorable). And then there was the letter from Sister Grace Fleming stating that 150 of our girl

members at Electric Manufacturing Co., want it known that they read the JOURNAL and liked our column. (Grace is the day shift steward in this plant and is SHE a go-getter). With such encouragement no press secretary could resist the urge to try again.



HE NEVER QUILTS

Twenty-five years ago in Norfolk, Va., a young fellow was issued a card in L. U. No. 80. T. "Jeff" Gates, whom many old timers will remember, signed the dues receipt. The new member was Eugene A. Didyoung, initiated October 24, 1917. It wasn't long before he applied for a war service card, as a volunteer in World War I.

Brother Eugene is not the kind to quit before the job is finished, so here he is with his second war service card, having volunteered again for military service. He has been designated Army mail clerk in charge of the newly-established Mitchell Field Branch Unit No. 1, Hempstead, N. Y. He still retains his old card, No. 371864.



We of Local No. 202 believe in bringing the message of organized labor to our members, therefore urge them to read the JOURNAL. Also we have revived our I. B. E. W. 202 Newscaster, and published the new improved issue in October. We hope to publish this informative little paper each month and mail it to all members of our local union.

What we said in October about eastern locals getting into the drive to organize Western Union still goes. We haven't heard from any of them yet. But we are hoping.

Now that the elections are over, everyone says we should buckle down to the business of winning the war, and I agree. But still I can't help but feel, that because the forces of reaction made gains that are not so small, the cause of democracy (and I DON'T mean the Democratic Party) has been weakened at home, and we will feel the pinch of reaction during and after the war.

The regrettable part in California is that the un-American "Hot Cargo" Act was approved by a majority of voters. But a LARGE minority of citizens voted against it. The passage of this Act was no doubt due to several causes:

1. Ignorance, or lack of information as to what the Act really means.
2. War hysteria. Those who pushed the act called it a "war time measure."
3. Migration of union workers, who failed to avail themselves of the absentee ballot.
4. JUST PLAIN LAZINESS, on the part of some union members who did not register to vote or who did not go to the polls.

Local 202 did have a hard working committee who did a good job. And I am confident that the majority of our members voted against passage of the Slave Bill. I know very few that did otherwise. They know themselves. I hope they sleep o' nights.

No doubt this unconstitutional law will be tested in the courts. Let us hope it will be declared null and void before "the boys come home."

In October I promised to say something about winning the war. I will make it brief. The thing our members can do is to WORK ON THE JOB, cut out the "beefing" on the job, use your head for something other than a hat rack, and attend your union meetings. Yes, we find that those who loaf on the job are usually "too tired" to attend union meetings. They are not too tired to grab and spend that pay check, which is what it is because other men in our unions have the guts and "elbow grease" to go out and get good wages and conditions.

Such people are impeding the war effort. They are discrediting our unions. They are hurting us all.

On the other hand we find the members who attend meetings to be earnest, industrious and patriotic. Of course the majority of our members (even though they fall down on meetings) are good hard working Americans. But we will have to reform the "bad apple" or get rid of him. WE HAVE A JOB TO DO.

What is written here may not win the war but if we DO what is written here it will help. It's going to a long hard pull. The sooner it is won (and I mean WON) the better, and hard work will hasten the day.

I had hoped to write something about some of our units, but as enough space is used this time, we will do a little bragging or maybe cry on somebody's shoulder in a month or two.

G. L. PICKLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

With Thanksgiving day a memory, our thoughts go to the Christmas season. We here in Cincinnati are thankful we are very busy

and can look forward to a very nice Christmas.

Our new members during November included Joseph Ober, brother of Lee Ober, one of our executive board members; Elmer Johnson and George Fogarty. Welcome to these new members, and may your association with us be prosperous and happy.

Our sick list, I am sorry to say, is long; but all of these are now on the road to good health: W. R. (Billy) Butler (Frank Anson's son) has had a bad case of measles. H. Green also reported ill. Myron Herney fractured two ribs. Charles (Granny) Perin is ill of bronchitis. Walter Satzger (Joe's son) had an operation performed on November 17 but is getting along nicely. Helen Brennan, wife of John, our financial secretary also had an operation and is recovering nicely. Mrs. John Hasselberger had quite a serious operation and at this writing is still in the hospital, but according to Jack is coming along fine. Good convalescing to all our patients.

The military front reports that George Schwoeppe, Jr., is at Camp Bowman, Louisville, Ky. Earl Kramer, son of Brother Al Kramer, is at MacDill Field, Tampa. William P. Stover joined the Navy November 12. At our last meeting a letter was read by the secretary from Harry Appleblatt who has been in service about three months. His letter was most welcome. The family of George Huber, Sr., had a pleasant surprise on November 19 when George Jr. dropped in for a 15-day furlough. George is a sergeant first class in the Marines and has been stationed in Cuba for almost two years.

To all of the parents, wives and sweethearts of all of our boys in service, we are proud of you and them. May the light of everlasting protection watch and shine over them and guard them for all of us.

I also understand that Dan Johnson, Jr., at this writing will be home on a Thanksgiving furlough and Johnny Donaldson's boys will also be home, hope we have the pleasure of seeing both of them.

Our efficient business representative tells me he has had a letter and picture from Jerry Ertel from New Guinea. Jerry was the pitcher on our softball team, and a swell fellow. We are very glad to hear Jerry is O.K.

We are preparing for gas rationing, and John C. (Jimmy) Cox got the job of checking and rechecking each and every application to see if we are on the line. He had been named secretary to the under-secretary. But he has really done a good job of it.

As the time comes for your child and my child to hang up their stockings for Christmas, let's you and I give thanks that we are Americans and that the heaven-sent children of ours are in this beautiful land and not in the bleakness of some foreign country. Keep on buying War Bonds every pay day. To all the members of our Brotherhood a very merry Christmas and a very prosperous New Year from the solid body of L. U. No. 212 through their News Hound.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

November again, and the good old U. S. A. still a democracy. It still has politicians and elections and the everlasting Gallup Poll. What a sad day for the prophets of gloom was the last election day! There were no dictators' decrees, for the public voted or not as it wished, and now seems to be satisfied. Some more time can now be given to running the Army and Navy by the cracker-barrel philosophers and strategists. The critics are somewhat less noisy than before, since the battle of the Solomons and the American occupation

of Africa; the vocal anvil chorus has died down to a low moan.

Even the Republicans have something to be thankful for this year. Thanksgiving is back to its usual place on the calendar and some Republicans are where they can now save the country (from the Democrats), and assume vocal political leadership. Guess most of us can find several things to be thankful for and exceedingly proud of.

The first meeting in November of Local 245 of Toledo was a very small one. Oliver Meyers' comment on the attendance was eloquent when he said, "Guess everybody is satisfied for a time at least. There isn't enough here to start a good argument." Mark Sweet was elected as the new executive board member and we feel sure Mark will attend that job as he has many others, which is, in a quite thorough and satisfactory manner.

Your local Winchell hears that a certain Brother Thomas has become an incessant reader, especially since a bundle from heaven arrived at his house. The baby book is his latest interesting volume.

Walter French, now in service, was presented with a husky youngster, and now intends to win this war pronto and get home to Junior. Good luck, Walter, and we hope you can keep that money belt and pocketbook comfortably well filled with frogskins.

The Toledo Edison Co. gave a splendid dinner to the bond drive committee at the Doherty Club, in appreciation for their work on its 10 per cent payroll deduction plan for War Savings Bonds. The food was excellent, the speeches short and concise, and Jimmy Lee's martinis were very good and very very potent. Curley Wanel was master of ceremonies and did a swell job of it, too.

Emery Kish now has a Number 5 boy at his home. Mrs. Kish and son are doing fine. Eddie Cantor has five girls, Kish has five boys, and I suspect the stork needs glasses. "There ain't no justice."

The war is making inroads into the Edison personnel and old faces are disappearing fast. Merlin Philip from Acme is now in the Army. The garage is taking a lacing and loses John Rodney to the Marines, Harry Gates and Chester McCready to the Army Air Forces.

Robert Horner thinks he will have a new job in December with Uncle Sam.

The War Chest drive is over—all but the collecting and we can breathe easy until tax paying time.

The gas rationing program is getting under way and the headaches are many. The months to follow may bring more headaches to the supervision if the transportation system falls down as expected.

Mike Allore will soon be the envy of the Acme station. He is building a one-lung motorcycle and is having lots of fun. He has a new and really large seat on the puddle jumper! I wonder why?

The Central Labor Union is on the upsurge again. A very hot and interesting meeting was held recently which did much to quicken the delegates' interest. I hope the C. L. U. continues to increase its good functions and the local delegates attend the meetings regularly.

Ted Harnagle was home for a short furlough and is now back to the old grind again. Jacksonville, Fla., is the site of Ted's labors as gunnery instructor.

Bill Witt received a letter from Donald Kruse who is somewhere in the Solomon island district. Don says it's the life. Coconuts, pineapples and lemons in the back yard. The 37th Division is very busy since the season opened and the hunting is good with no bag limit.

Jack Miller from the coal handling is in service for Uncle Sam. The Acme Electric maintenance group has a new member, Paul Shurtz, the little fellow with the big smile.

CHILDREN MAKE A HOME

By THOMAS BERRINGAN, L. U. No. 79

You're welcome if you wish to come
To that strange place that I call home;
That state of tumult, strife and noise,
(You follow, sir? we have three boys.)
I never knew a moment's quiet,
No respite from the ceaseless riot,
Until they hie away to school,
Or violate their mother's rule
And scamper off to woodlands rare,
Their special-laundried clothes to tear.

I recommend (if you don't mind):
Leave polish and your nerves behind,
And cautiously approach the door.
An engine on the kitchen floor
May run amuck and knock you down,—
Or, what is worse, a fire in town
Calls out the bravest and the best;
In such a case, what is a guest?
There's the Fords and Maxwells speeding
by,
And Studebakers pass on "high,"
And Cadillacs and Nashes race
And wreck the sorry looking place.

A sudden change by magic made:
The action now in France is laid.
The Huns importunately defy
America, and now all must die!
Such knightly swords were never drawn
As flash in first gray light of dawn.
Never were hearts as stout arrayed,
Never as high a price was paid,
That honor's flag might wave at will.
The battle rages! Not until
The last rude foe is hushed in death
Do victors even pause for breath!

Here none may come but the elect.
But yesterday a train was wrecked,
A streetcar ran crosswise the street,
A comely dame lost both her feet.
A call for ambulance comes in!
We know not here, "It might have
been."

Here "Action!" is the hero's word,
And "Bravery!" its own reward.
While whistles, "honks," and bells con-
spire

In pandemonium entire,
All interspersed by brags and boasts,
And diatribes and scathing roasts,
For "awful kids" who desecrate
Our otherwise sublime estate,
While self-praise of our native sons
In ringing eulogy o'er-runs.

A pause at last—it's seven-thirty!
Tom, John, and Jim all tired and dirty,
And conquered by a common grief
Are docile now beyond belief.
They doff their raiment languidly,
And every mock detention see,
Until at last their prayers are said,—
And,—blessings on each drooping
head—
The house is lonely as a tomb,
This strange abode that I call home.
You're welcome if you wish to come.

Frank Allore is vacationing at home this year and getting acquainted with a new son. Mrs. Allore and son are doing well.

I wonder how Ray Boothby feels now? Son Ray did a swell job on the Waite football team Turkey Day.

How about a reporter from each department dropping me the local news about the 15th of each month? I had hoped that Defiance would come through with some more news. How about it, fellows?

Time to close this column and hit the magnesia tablets. Thanksgiving eats were too varied and plentiful and we are the victim of burp hiccoughs.

D. D. DETROW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANSAS

Editor:

Something of the pattern of America's participation in the war next year is to be gleaned from Secretary Stimson's statement to the House Military Affairs Committee about the composition of the Army in 1943. He laid great stress upon the Army Air Forces Placing its 1943 strength at 2,200,000 men, he said this figure is conservative and would be exceeded if production and training permit. The Navy some time before had announced its purpose to concentrate upon the procurement of planes, carriers, and air bases. That purpose has developed out of the experience of the war to date, which is that if a nation has complete control of the skies, the trend of the battle is generally favorable.

Probably the principal argument in favor of the air power is that it is the most rapid road to an offensive strength. The bombers comprise their own means of transportation and pursuit ships, too, often can be flown to distant scenes of action. Cargo vessels to carry other weapons of war may not be immediately available but that does not preclude the fighting planes from flowing to the fronts with speed.

The accentuation of air power can mean, among other things, that a second European front in 1943 will be based primarily upon air power and that the Pacific campaign will continue to be one of attrition in which Japan's assets for war making will steadily be reduced while America gains in sinews. America is working towards an overwhelming power. It will win to that stature FIRST in the AIR.

Now for a few lines in regards to our local. 271 is boasting one of the best bowling teams in these parts. I have never been down to see them play as yet but I notice in the press that they are not doing so bad. Members of the team are: Ray Terry, captain, Jay Stewart, Dick Florence, George Diechman, M. K. (Shorty) Hoskins, and Joe Brock. There is also a womens' team, but as time is one great factor in getting this mailed in I will tell you all about them next month.

Local 271 has started an apprentice system which I think is O.K. All members are in-

vited to attend this school if they are now working at the game. We had 27 apprentices enrolled in the first class, not including the journeymen who wanted to refresh their memory. I would like to hear from other locals which have the system in their local, either through the Journal or personally.

Local 271 has just about doubled our membership, about 50 per cent since last August. We are mighty proud of our membership, but it looks very much like we will have to have larger quarters if all of the traveling Brothers come home. Well, we will let some one else have the air now, and I will be seeing you next month. But before I close I will have to mention the two best duck hunters, Brothers Vachal and Florence. Brother Vachal just had to get out to try his \$80 gun. Although he told me that he got nine ducks the first day with the new gun, I didn't see any. But I guess I can't say a lot. I went out this morning with Brother Jay Stewart and Brother Ray Terry. After sitting around all morning Brother Jay got the one and only duck.

JOE OSBORN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The picture of our men, who are on the Naval Air Base construction job, is a highly prized one to them. They are twice winner of the Navy "E" award for top construction honors.

Very good working conditions have been maintained at all times on their job. The Naval architect, Ray Johnson, has been fair in matters of policy. Dewey Anderson, journeyman foreman, has been a "go-getter," and obtained some very good work for the gang. Sterling Electric Co., who are the contractors on this project, have one of our own members, Charles Peterson, as their estimator, and Charlie is getting some nice work for a large number of the boys.

Well, duck hunting "and the Golden Gophers are the entertainment program for the Northwest at this time of the year. A crackerjack of a snow storm hailed the opening day of both. But the duck-hunters obtained good bags, and the Gophers won their opener, and so things are serene until another week-end rolls around.

Local No. 292 is now the publisher of a very unique publication. The circulation is a select and limited one. Each month, our members who are in the armed service, or on defense work in other parts of the world will be

mailed a copy of the publication. The contents are answers to letter queries, and local notes of interest for all. An issue of 50 copies was mailed for September, the first month of publication.

The draft is rapidly taking our younger members, and our executive board asks every member to do more than his share, in every way, to ensure the safe return of every Brother.

W. E. DUNPHY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Editor:

The shortage of electrical goods is becoming very acute throughout America. Many jobs are delayed due to the lack of small items such as locknuts, wall cases or machine screws, etc. This is a problem we can do something about. Most of us have accumulated some of these needed materials. We have no use for them, but the various war plants need them.

Here is a plan as suggested by Brother Madden, B. A. Local 313: Each local to set up containers in the local offices or meeting hall. Every member of each local to search his cellar, attic or garage for all locknuts, bushings, wood screws, machine screws, switches, receptacles, fuses, connectors, outlet boxes, condulets, straps and other odds and ends that may be used in electrical installation. This material to be brought to the local. The I. O. to select a nation-wide dealer to collect this material from the locals. The dealer will then appraise the contribution of the local at the time of collection and pay for the material at a fair and just price. The money collected, to be given to charity or a military cause as each local desires.

L. U. 313 is not a large local, we should collect 200 or 300 pounds; that is not much toward the needs of the country, but with the cooperation of every I. B. E. W. member, with I. O., I believe it is possible to collect upwards of a million pounds of strategic electrical material.

I humbly ask the consideration of the International Office of this plan.

Our military fund scored again with a \$500 donation to the Red Cross for the purpose of equipping a day room for the soldiers at a nearby fort.

Speaking for L. U. 313: Season's greetings to all sister locals.

RAY WALLS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Charter member Ralph Prescott is recovering from a recent illness which has kept him out of work for the past several weeks. Brother Pete Gaskill is doing quite a job getting around on those temporary leg supports and is expected to recover from his operation completely by the time this is read, anyway that's what the boys hope. Our membership was pleased to note that Brother Artie Seymour will join the ranks of those members entitled to the BROTHERHOOD's pension of \$40 after completing 20 years of good financial standing in the union.

Brother Charles Foren has returned from Trinidad and has taken employment at the South Portland shipyard.

Harry Lowell has severed his connections with the Cumberland County Power and Light Company and taken employment at the Todd-Bath shipyard at South Portland.

Congrats to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Irish, who celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on Thanksgiving Day.

Financial Secretary Dick LeGrow watched a couple of spooners from his Plum Street Station one evening a couple of months ago. After they had left he took his flashlight and



NAVY "E" ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

Members of L. U. No. 292 employed on construction of the Naval air base, Wold-Chamberlain Field, Minneapolis, Minn., are twice-winners of the Navy "E." Top row: Briggs, foreman; Brown, Cookos, Wrede, Graeber, Shima, Luehr, Rudd, Peltier, Olson. Middle row: Hansen, Young, Dunphy, Dewey Anderson, journeyman foreman; Green, Eyres, Green. Bottom row: Hackett, Hanson, Bochet, McKay, McJunkin.

picked up some loose change. One of them had fallen down when he discovered them. Looks like Harry McLean will have to winterize himself down at Peaks Island. Probably those old red flannels that Maggie wore would come in mighty handy. Anyway, if you have some offer them to him.

Tentative plans are in the making for a banquet to honor one of our Brothers who has been a member for 20 years and is retiring at 79. This would be a good time to honor charter members. Committee named for this occasion includes besides your humble press secretary, Walter Fisher, Frank Lacey, Arthur Roy and Georgie Thurston. James Hamilton, Jr., and George Thurston were named delegates to the C. L. U.

Congrats to Local 484, Lewiston, Maine, and to Organizer Charles Akers, on the success of their battle with the so-called independent union known as the Associated Power Workers, who tried all ways to defeat the desire of the majority of the workers of the western division of the Central Maine Power Company to be represented in collective bargaining by the I. B. E. W., affiliated with the A. F. L. This so-called independent did not exist until after a majority of the workers had shown an honest desire to be members of the I. B. E. W. They tried to use that age-old trick of wanting the election to cover all of the C. M. P. property. Well, results of the N. L. R. B. election clearly demonstrated their approval of the bona-fide labor union.

Members of this local (333) are jubilant in the victory of the Brotherhood, as we have had an agreement with the Cumberland County Power and Light Company for over 25 years, and our company only a few weeks ago became a part of the Central Maine Power Company through one of the largest utility mergers in New England. Previous to the N. L. R. B. election the employees of the C. M. P. Co. did not have union representation (bona fide). As a result wages and conditions are different than in the union company (C. C. P. L. Co.).

President Kendrick Harding and Financial Secretary Charles Gove performed yeoman service to Brother Organizer Charlie Akers, who was assisted from time to time by President Philip T. Place of our local. Last, but not least, for honorable mention in the winning of the battle, is our esteemed Vice President John Regan, our officials in Washington, the members of Local No. 484.

To the officers of the I. B. E. W., local and international, and the thousands of members now scattered in all corners of the earth on the home front and the battle front a merry Christmas, a healthy, happy and prosperous New Year from all of us to all of you.

A resolve for New Year's: Every member a 10 per center every pay day.

H. E. Howe,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

After about a three-months' sojourn in Local No. 728's jurisdiction, I finally wound up my project and returned home. I want to thank Brother Jim Gilbert, business manager, for the fine treatment I received while employed there. And as far as I am concerned L. U. No. 349 will reciprocate.

The following portion is from Brother Bob Tindell, one of the executive board:

"As I sit here this squally night, ready to repair electrical trouble which would delay this project, I thought possibly some of the Brothers would like to hear from us fellows who are working in Key West, Fla. Brother, this is really the end of the line. Take a look at your map. Now don't send sympathy notes. What we need is aspirin. (Line forms on the right.)

"Fagan, Deaton, King, Dowling, Patrick and myself wish to say hello to that swell bunch of fellows in good old Local No. 1. Deatrich and Carthledge send same to Indianapolis. 'Circuit Breaker' Hansen says 'Hi, Schultz and Garmetz, at Baltimore.' Francis



MARCHING TO VICTORY

Lone representatives of the electrical workers in the Labor Day international parade (United States-Mexico) are Brother V. H. Franks, business manager of El Paso Local 583 and Brother W. L. Strohecker, press secretary of L. U. No. 643, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

The sign tells why there was not a bigger turnout. Other members are marching for Uncle Sam. "International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local Union 583 Are Working Today Donating Their Wages to the Government for the War Effort." And in due course a check for \$1,039.65 was sent to the U. S. Treasury as a contribution to the war fund.



La Vigne asks to be remembered to Buddy Conklin, Local No. 3. Walt Furlong often recalls things at Hartford. Must admit our press secretary is a real fellow, to let me get away with this much."

No bouquets, Bob. I really didn't have much to write about this time, but always am glad to get contributions to the column. It would not hurt a few of those who criticize the press secretary to send along a few articles instead of criticism.

BEN MARKS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

"Peace on earth, good will toward men." Once again we arrive at the season of the year when Christians extend to each other the right hand of friendship and good will. Unfortunately it has been necessary, during the last few years, to first make sure that some of these "Christians" do not carry a club in the left hand. Yes, we are an educated and highly civilized race of people but, I believe our education could be used to better advantage than the elimination of the underdog. We, as trade unionists, are as much at fault as the patriotic politicians. We can't expect to hand it out without being able to take it at the next turn of the economic wheel.

The struggle of the United Nations for survival would receive more moral and active support from some of the conquered countries had our past record warranted it. The United States and Great Britain must both take their share of blame for exploitation in the years past. The working people of both countries as well as Canada participated in this exploitation in so far as they did not take enough active interest in the governing of their own countries even though they were being discriminated against at home. "Peace on earth," I wonder when. Not for the present until the following bouts are decided:

United Nations vs. Axis
"World Arena"
Fight to a Finish

A. F. of L. vs. C. I. O.
"North American Labor Temple"
Don't miss this grudge fight, seats now selling.

U. S. Government vs. Filibusters
"Senate Auditorium"
This Is An Exhibition Bout.

Minister of Labour
vs.
Director of Selective Service
"Canadian Pool Hall"
This bout will be witnessed by Canadian industry and labour at their own expense.

I guess by the time the members get this to read it will be time to get their machinery oiled up to welcome Santa Claus. If there is anything an electrician can do better than anyone else it is to get well oiled.

Sergeant Earl Williams met us at work the other day, shivering with excitement, to show us his extra stripe. Good luck, Earl.

Humphrey Mitchell gave his "Good friend Little" the Jersey Bounce and now I guess we are going to be asked to give our undying support to another, "Good friend of Mitchell."

Brother Ray McGovern has resigned from the executive board and Brothers H. Price and E. Lumb have resigned as auditors and Hepburn has resigned as Premier of Ontario. None of them, however, gave seven days notice. If I could only get Bill Farquhar to resign a chess game once in awhile I'd be a lot more contented.



Electrical construction heads on the DuPont Neoprene job in Louisville, in the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 369.

And now, to the members of our armed forces, to our members all over the country on munition jobs and to the members on the home front, the officers and executive board extend to all best wishes for a very merry Christmas and a happy and peaceful New Year and, the hope that when Christmas, 1943, rolls around we shall all be together again in a world devoid of strife and intrigue and free from want.

My personal best wishes to all.

J. NUTLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 357, LAS VEGAS, NEV.

Editor:

During the past year and a half, in southern Nevada, 10 miles east of Las Vegas, there has been under construction a plant for the manufacturing and refining of magnesium. The electricians on this project have been supplied through Local No. 357, and a recap shows that over 2,500 electrical workers from more than 170 locals throughout the United States from coast to coast and the Hawaiian Islands, have helped to man this and other defense jobs in this area.

The main project is the Basic Magnesium plant commonly referred to as "The Desert Giant." At the peak of production, 1,000 electrical workers were on the payroll, furnished through Local No. 357, which feels it has contributed to this important project by supplying the electricians as required.

When completed, the plant in full operation will use 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually, for which many comparisons have been made. It will exceed the kilowatt hours used by the entire city of Los Angeles for 1937-38 or will equal the amount used annually in the states of Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico combined.

Up to the present time, the electrical department has received 5,400 different drawings from Basic Magnesium, Inc., and has prepared 847 layouts and shop drawings.

The capacity of the main power service to the plant is 225,000 kilowatts, which is enough power to lift seven and one-half billions of pounds one foot high every minute of the day and night. The voltage of the main entrance, which is transmitted from Boulder Dam over dual tower lines, is 230,000 volts. Other voltages in use on the plant site range from 2.8 to 69,000 and include in the line-up 34,500,

13,800, 4,160, 2,400, 480, 357, 256, 240, 120, 40, 32, 24, 12 and 6.

Some idea of the work done may be gained by the realization that 14,000,000 feet of wire and cable are being used, as well as a veritable forest of 1,600 poles, and two miles of tunnel for distribution, using 2,000,000 cir. mil cable. An over-all picture of the purchases for the electrical job, including both construction work and permanent installation, include other large items such as: 1,700,000 feet of conduit; 605,000 feet of underground duct; 18,000 rolls of tape; 900,000 bolts; 775,000 screws; 120,000 lamps; 30,000 receptacles; 11,000 switches; 2,500 heaters; 1,500 electric motors, ranging in size from one-eighth to 5,000 h.p., and 770 distribution transformers.

In addition to this partial list, there are some 200 power transformers ranging in size from 300 kilowatt to 25,000 kilowatt, and over 500 tons of oil circuit breakers.

A total of 16,000,000 pounds of copper bus bar has been used in the electrical installation, however, 1,250,000 pounds of silver bar is being borrowed from the government for some portions of the bus. The silver will come to the plant already machined, but the copper will require drilling of some 2,000,000 holes and the bending of 50,000 bars. It was estimated that a saving of 400 tons of the critical

material, copper, some \$150,000 worth, was made by prefabrication in the shop.

One question that is frequently asked is, why this giant magnesium plant was located several hundred miles from the magnesite deposits? This can be answered by the fact that it proved more economical to locate "The Desert Giant" close to the source of power as such a great quantity was used, and then transport the ore concentrates.

At the present time, this plant is closed to public inspection, but after the war it will no doubt be the stopping-place of a million tourists a year who pass through Las Vegas, Nev.

WILLIAM F. KUERT,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

Please find enclosed a picture of the foremen who are working for the Riggs-Distler Corporation on the DuPont Neoprene job in Louisville. There were more foremen on the job previous to the taking of this picture but due to a shortage of material they had to be cut down. I would appreciate your putting this picture into the Worker whenever you so desire.

First row, left to right: "Baldy" Brown; Ike Metcalfe; "Pop" Kendall, Riggs-Distler's engineer, who is a member of Local 28; Al Cramer, who is project manager and member of Local 28; Sue Torstadt, who is general foreman; Lew Gay, who is the general steward on the job. Second row, left to right: George Wirth; "Flight" Noe; Bill Gordon, Tony Mudd, Pat Welch, Rudy Henle, Leslie DePriest. The ones peeping out of the windows are some of the girls who work in the office and the nurse.

This project started off with one unit and now has been increased to four. It seems as though Louisville is getting the bulk of the synthetic rubber plants as we have five already. The Riggs-Distler Company also has the job at Charlestown, Indiana, for the DuPont Powder Plant. They have been in this jurisdiction since January, 1941.

Ours for victory,

H. H. HUDSON,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

The enthusiasm of L. U. No. 429 has been exemplified lately in the attendance on meeting nights where its interests and welfare are ardently expressed by many enthusiastic members. The attendance last meeting night was so great that the order was held in the spacious McAdoo Hall. The enthusiasm lately



Members of L. U. No. 429 who are putting the I. B. E. W. label on electrical work on sub chasers and mine sweepers, employees of E. J. Electric Installation Co. at the Nashville Bridge Co. Seated, left to right: H. Oliver, G. Covington, Frank E. Casey, L. U. No. 3; H. Loftis, R. Llewellyn, job steward; J. Irwin, P. Murphy, L. U. No. 136; S. R. Allen, L. W. Pack, foreman; L. Glasgow, J. Roland, B. Putman, foreman; R. Stansell, foreman; W. Fulcher, Glen M. Ellison, construction superintendent; J. Newsom, J. Haven, C. Davis, W. A. Walker, general foreman. Standing, left to right: E. Loftis, F. Moore, O. F. Conger, superintendent; H. Zimmer, E. Sutton, C. Maunsell, J. Travis, H. F. Brown, foreman; E. Cook, I. Helton, F. Mitchell, T. Patterson, J. Engles, L. Feinstein, A. Buckner, J. Logue, J. S. Fields, G. White, J. Parks, H. Stuteville, E. Kidwell, P. Pyle, L. T. Brown, foreman; L. Cook, D. Ezell, N. Kincade, J. Redd, R. Dillingham. Not in the picture: T. Fields, Wolfenden, C. Gladdish, G. Webb.

is due largely to the arguments in favor of and against the elimination of the 3 per cent local union assessment. The signers of the bill have succeeded in voting the bill through one meeting.

The bill was not voted on last meeting night in order to give the investigation committee more time in which to work on a report, however many arguments were given for both sides and a letter from President Ed Brown was read stating that he favored the voting on assessments should be limited to such men as were directly affected. It was agreed that only those paying the assessment would vote.

Discussion also arose in regard to the non-payment of Seabees' dues, since they are considered by the government as men of the armed forces.

Enclosed is a picture of the E. J. employees who would like to remind you guys down Louisiana way that the sub chasers and mine sweepers headed down that way with Cumberland River mud clinging to the hulls have the I. B. E. W. label of approval on the electrical work.

PAUL W. PYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY, IND.

Editor:

L. U. 697, like other locals that have defense projects in their districts, is now going through a period of U. S. war plan revisions, and nearly all of our defense work has been much shaken up and altered; some of our work has been stopped altogether.

Of course everybody hopes that these changes are all for the best, and I believe that they are, and if it all sums up in victory over the Axis gang and a better world after they are smashed, then we electrical workers can be proud of the part we have played in the war effort.

Of course such changes do work hardships on our visiting Brothers who have been employed on these projects, and who must move to other sections of the country to other jobs.

We have nearly all gone through these experiences but we must consider that we are now living under war conditions and constant and startling changes must be expected and endured.

The Army and Navy boys are going through a lot of varied and tough times and no overtime pay for it either.

The sympathy of all of our members goes to Brother Paul Brubach whose cup of trouble has been overflowing.

Brother Brubach fell from a ladder, fracturing an arm and a leg, and has lain in a plastic cast in a local hospital for several weeks.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Brubach called at the hospital to see him, suffered a heart attack and passed away shortly after.

"It never rains but it pours" seems to apply to Brother Brubach.

All for this time,

HARRY B. FELTWELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Springfield Division

Editor:

We members of Local Union No. 702 feel much better about the future of our jobs now than we have for several months, as the franchise proposition submitted to the voters of Springfield at the last general election, carried by a large majority, giving our company rights to another 20-year franchise.

That is just one of the many things for which we are thankful this Thanksgiving time. We are all thankful for the many recent successes of our armed forces and hope the success continues.

To Press Secretaries

Due to congested mail and slow delivery, letters are arriving too late for use in the issue for which they are intended. If you will mail your letters a few days earlier, it will help all concerned.

Please remember the rule of 500 words per letter. Local unions have increased and, due to war conditions, we cannot increase the size of the Journal.

We also are thankful for the full employment of all our members, in spite of the shifting around to different jobs and places of employment.

We could go on and on naming the different things we are thankful for, but we can just about sum up the whole list by saying, "We are thankful for being Americans."

Forty of our members are now in the armed forces, and quite a number are aiding in war production at various plants.

We know our boys will be able to dish it out to the enemy and also will be able to take it on the chin. In fact some of them may be flogging some Japs or nazis at this very moment.

When this appears in print we will be into another Christmas season, so we all wish every one a merry Christmas and happy New Year.

We all wish for an early victory!

CHARLES MILLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Old "Herbie" is here again. Brother Martin, Local No. 80, please note.

Some time ago this local voted to present 15 or 25-year lapel pins to all members entitled to them, and to date the following Brothers have been so honored (Some of you old timers may here find an old buddy of yours): Brothers J. F. Cherry, S. W. Cuthriell, H. C. Davis, T. M. Donahue, J. E. Hawkins, F. W. Lehr, H. P. Munden, J. I. McIntyre, T. J. Pate, J. Rossana and J. C. Whitehead received 25-year pins, and Brothers E. E. Atwood, G. B. Bryant, H. W. Cullipher, T. H. Edmondson, J. D. Foster, R. M. Hancock, H. E. Howard, M. I. Parker, B. E. Parsons, R. C. Rutherford, J. A. Sharrett, V. E. Sauvan, L. I. Swink, V. M. Sylvester, W. F. Taylor, F. W. Walker and J. M. Ward received 15-year pins.

My typewriter has joined the Navy and I am having to learn to write by hand again.

I wish it had been possible for H. V. Kaltenborn (or Cattle-born) to have been present in Norfolk Navy Yard about a week ago when this large plant, predominantly union, went "over the top" further and faster than any other Navy Yard in our War Bond drive. The final returns are 96.8 per cent of participation and 15.2 per cent of payroll pledged, and in five days of concerted effort. Every department and division in the yard went over, not one lagging behind, and some others to pick up the slack. If this is not doing our part I wonder how much of Kaltenborn's "wages" go into War Bonds? Has anyone ever found out what H. V. Kaltenborn's doing to aid this war effort, except to aid the Axis by inciting unrest and disquiet, if not worse, in the minds of the loyal American workers? To listen "at" this disgruntled, biased propagandist spout about what labor does not do, or what it does do that it shouldn't, makes my stomach feel

as if I had tasted something rotten. I don't know what is in his craw but he certainly gives me a pain in mine. Also, if he does make any effort to verify some of his statements, I would hate to see a ship he helped build, if it were not more carefully done.

Enough of that or I might lose what little religion I have left. Things in our neck of the woods are doing all right, thank you, except, can any of you tell me how I can do all the things I have to, unless I can find an extra day in the week somewhere? This 48 to 72 hour week, that we have been pulling down here, is beginning to leave its marks on a great many of us, in quick tempers and not such pleasant "comaradry." However, if all we lose is our tempers, who cares? I'm sure I don't.

O. W. HERB,
President.

L. U. NO. 743, READING, PA.

Editor:

Quite some time has elapsed and some changes have taken place since any appearance of news from up this way.

While Reading has none of the very largest plants of the country, that are now engaged in the production of tanks, planes and heavy guns, we feel proud of the fact that all the plants here are engaged in the production of weapons and equipment for the armed forces, also the many necessary supplies. And we are also proud to mention that 100 per cent of our local membership is engaged in the war effort in one way or another, some out of town, some in other lands. While to my knowledge at present there are none directly in the armed forces, however, all are doing their part wholeheartedly. Others of us are engaged in their off time in the many civilian defense activities of the city and county.

There are several sizable jobs moving at present and it is expected that there will be others in the very near future. The big problem is manpower, which is a national problem. There are some men still available but their experience is limited and the many jobs coming up today require men with a definite experience. Many of the so-called electricians are simply lost and are at the end of the line in some of the jobs in the industrial plants of today. There are, however, hopes the national apprentice schooling system will alleviate the inexperienced part, but hardly in time for the present emergency. So to those of us who are mechanics and have had some years of experience, our job is one of double portions, first our own and second, to help those who must have a guiding hand and knowledge. This must be done in order to keep on top and we surely must stay on top. So let's help one another help keep America free.

This is about all except that yours truly has been out of action for about one and one-half months due to an operation, but hopes to get back again in the near future. I also want to thank many of the Brothers for their visits to the hospital and my home and hope to be among them soon again.

Will try to be back again somewhat sooner next time. Here's to a Bond-y Christmas and a Stamp-y New Year.

R. BUCKWALTER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1001, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

On October 10 presentation was made of the Army-Navy "E" production award to the Hazard Insulated Wire Works, and of "E" pins to the employees, who are members of L. U. No. 1001, for high achievement in the production of insulated wires and cables vitally needed for the winning of the war.

R. M. Eaton, resident manager, and President Howard E. Hafner, of Local No. 1001, jointly received the "E" award flag. Presentation was made by Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, U. S. N. (retired), president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The flag was raised to the tune of "Anchors Aweigh" by a color guard. The production award, of which the flag is a symbol, was received by F. Cazenove Jones, president of the Okonite Company, of which the Hazard Works is a division.

Called forward for special presentation of pins were John Hoats (55 years in the service of the company); John H. Williams (44 years); David H. Jones (44 years), and Charles E. Downs (44 years). Presentation was made by Colonel James A. Stevens, commanding officer of the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. The "E" pins for the rest of the employees were accepted by D. R. Stevens, vice president of the Okonite Company and works manager of Hazard.

Local No. 1001 celebrated the event with a banquet, and we are enclosing a picture which we hope to see published in the JOURNAL. Among the guests who attended were International Vice President William D. Walker and Mrs. Walker; James T. Rogan, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Association, and Mrs. Rogan; President Charles Ransom, of L. U. No. 163; Manager R. M. Eaton, of the Hazard Works; Foster Hutchins, production manager, and the department foremen. James McDevitt, president, and Dave Williams, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, sent telegrams expressing their regret at being unable to attend, as did Eugene Sayers, president of the Pennsylvania State Electrical Workers, and International Representative S. J. Cristiano.

Entertainment was furnished by Prof. Ray Swan, magician; Ann Westfield and her dancing puppets, and Paul Porter's Pennsylvania Polka Specialists.

RUSSELL YEAGER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1067, WARREN, OHIO

Editor:

Instead of having our annual dance this year, the girls of the Warren, Ohio, telephone operators Local No. 1067 have been devoting our time, money and effort to try to make the men in the armed forces happy.

Since April, 1942, we have sent three boxes a week to men in the service. Mrs. Elinore Mowery is chairman of this patriotic work. And you would enjoy the letters we have received from Hawaii, Scotland, Ireland, New Zealand, Australia and destinations unknown, also from the majority of the camps in the U. S. A.

We have just finished packing and sending 105 boxes for Christmas. Fifteen of these were overseas and 90 for the United States.

Each girl wrote a name of a relative or friend in the armed forces, and as the saying is, we put them in the "hat." After the names were drawn each girl was responsible for her box as to packing and contents. The valuation of the contents were not to be less than \$5. Most of them contain more than that.

A prize of \$5 was given for the nicest overseas box, and three prizes were given for the United States boxes. Miss Jean Zeller won the overseas box prize. And the prizes won for the United States boxes were as follows: First prize, \$5, Mrs. Eugenie Crofford; second prize, \$3, Miss Genevieve Hilb; third prize, \$2, Miss Jean Johnston. By the way, Miss Johnston is our union president.

We also have four girls volunteers for working in the plant for the duration learning switchboard maintenance and test board work. They are Miss Lucile Wolcott, toll operator; Mrs. Mary Logan, Mrs. Sally Rhoda and Mrs. Florence Moore, from the local department.

We wish everyone a merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year. And as Tiny Tim said, "God bless us every one."

VADA T. LALLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

Each year with the passing of Hallowe'en and coming of cooler weather when indoor get-togethers are more enjoyable, we always have a clamor for bigger and better socials, and this year is no exception for we have just completed one of the most successful socials ever held by our local.

Immediately following our regular monthly meeting which was held November 5, 1942, in Polish Falcon Hall, Eighth Street, Ambridge, Pa., during which only routine business was transacted, there was a rush for the refreshment quarters in the basement of the building. The affair was under the super-

vision of the executive board of the local, who had everything in readiness. Tables were provided for the ladies and Brother Elliott Solero was there as usual to see that all women members had plenty to eat and drink. On another huge table there were sandwiches of all kinds, pickles, relish and olives, and the male members secured their own refreshments and in the meantime the assembly hall on the first floor was made ready for dancing.

Music for the dancing was provided by a local orchestra and the hall was packed, only standing room in the balcony was available when the party was in full swing. Conservative figure on those present would probably reach 500 and everybody was having fun.

Feature of the entertainment was a floor show, composed of 12 girls, all members of our local, who danced and sang popular songs of the day, and they provided their own music on home-made instruments, which was quite a novelty.

Brother A. R. Johnson, business manager, Pittsburgh, Pa., was present at our social and he certainly enjoyed himself along with all those present. Around midnight the party was over and everybody went home after a thoroughly enjoyable evening, and I might add that I think these socials go a long way in promoting unity within the organization as well as good fellowship which all organizations must have in order to survive.

H. M. SMITH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1139, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

Everybody in L. U. No. 1139 is sporting big happy smiles. In the last two months, thanks to the efforts of National Representatives J. A. Thompson and Lawson Wimberly, we have opened and closed two contracts to everybody's satisfaction. The two contracts renewed were at radio stations WNOE and WDSU, both of New Orleans. Successful negotiations are in progress for the first contract with WWL, also of New Orleans, and the local feels confident that it will be satisfactorily signed in the very near future.

Local Union No. 1139 thanks the JOURNAL for publishing its request for applications to fulfill positions in this locality. All communi-



LOCAL UNION NO. 1001 BANQUETS, CELEBRATING "E" AWARD

cations received have been properly answered.

Our entire organization offered its support to the WERS (War Emergency Radio Service) of Civilian Defense. J. D. Bloom, local director of the WERS, was invited to speak at our last regular meeting. He explained the proposed radio network and stated his desire for the members of L. U. No. 1139 to construct and operate the necessary equipment.

Realizing that similar networks have been established in nearly all of the larger cities, perhaps we could benefit from the experiences of Brother members now engaged in the WERS.

Has anybody a good practical circuit for a two-and-one-half-meter transmitter with a power input of 25 watts maximum? This equipment is not portable. If anyone has a tried, tested, and found true circuit, he could save us a pile of trouble by sending same to yours truly, 8004 S. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans, La.

Thanking you,

BOB GREVEMBERG,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Here is our present list of officers: Larry Fisk, president; Harry Siles, vice president; Stan Allison, treasurer; William McGinnis, financial secretary; Arthur Peck, recording secretary.

Each monthly meeting of Local No. 1216 seems to lack another member who has entered the armed forces of our country or who has entered some other branch of service connected with the war effort. The last to enter the service to date was Brother Merle Bjork, who brought the total number of members in Local No. 1216 now in the service to 22. Following is a list of Brothers from Local

No. 1216 and their respective branches of the service:

Wayne Babcock, past financial secretary, now a captain in the U. S. Army Air Forces.

Merle Bjork, flying cadet in the U. S. Army Air Forces.

George Collier, past president, lieutenant in U. S. Army Air Forces.

George Culbertson, captain, Army Signal Corps.

Carl Edstrom, lieutenant, Army Signal Corps.

Gerald Ellison, radioman first class, U. S. Navy, and now on oversea duty.

Lauren Findley, consulting radio engineer, National Research Council.

Robert Schultz, consulting radio engineer, National Research Council.

Clyde Green, lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Forces.

Willard Hartho, Army Signal Corps.

Gordy Johnson, lieutenant, State Guard C. A. P. Communications.

Phil Kaye, consulting engineer in connection with Army radio installations.

Harbert Kimberly, lieutenant, U. S. N. R.

Merle Ludwig, consulting radio engineer, government work.

Wallace Miller, lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Forces.

Ernie Pappenfus, radio engineer in connection with Army radio equipment.

Howard Pramen, consulting radio engineer, government work.

Edwin Rudisuhle, F. C. C. Monitoring Service, oversea duty.

Louis Smith, lieutenant, Army Signal Corps.

Lyman Swenson, major, Army Signal Corps.

Ernie Thelemann, F. C. C. Monitoring Service, oversea duty.

John Waterberg, lieutenant, Army Signal Corps, oversea duty.

Local No. 1216 is proud of its members in the service and the duties they are performing.

Two of the stations in the twin cities area are maintaining 24 hour service. Among the services rendered on the 1 a. m. to 6 a. m. broadcast are the repeat broadcasts of daytime news commentators and music for Minnesota boys in the armed forces in the Pacific. Both stations transcribe the entire Minnesota football game as it is broadcast Saturday afternoons and repeat the broadcast at 2 a. m. the following Sunday morning. One of the broadcasts is directed to the many Minnesota boys in the Alaska area. All the repeat broadcasts of daytime and early evening news commentators are also transcribed for this service.

This is the first time that Local No. 1216 has written the correspondence editor of the ELECTRICAL JOURNAL. We shall do so more consistently in the future.

GENE BRAUTIGAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1217, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Well, another month has rolled around and some more names have been added to the roster of names of men who have entered the armed forces from this local: Al Bergtold and Richard Miller from KXOK, J. Risk from KSD and James M. Moran from KMOX.

Our October and November meetings have been presided over by Brother R. W. Stetson. Brother Stetson was appointed by the executive board to serve as acting president to fill the unexpired term of Brother W. F. Castanie. Brother Castanie accepted a commission with the Army Air Forces.

Due to erroneous impressions which have come to light, and wishing to correct these impressions, the executive board of Local No. 1217 has requested that I convey to you the following prepared statement:

It has come to the knowledge of several members of Local No. 1217 that misinformation has been circulated as to the cause of the so-called "walk-out" by the employees of the CBS Station KMOX, of this city, who are members of this local.

For the information of the entire BROTHERHOOD, we are setting forth the following facts:

For some time the management of KMOX endeavored to secure permission from the International Office to allow them to employ women to be trained as technicians. They used the war-time confusion relative to available man power as a lever to force such procedure through.

This local had sufficient reserve technicians available to meet any usual emergency, and if the employment of trainees or apprentices became necessary, it was within the province of this organization, by agreement, to select and train such trainees or apprentices, in order to protect our organization.

When it appeared that KMOX intended to force the issue, the president of Local No. 1217 took the matter up with the International Office. He secured the cooperation of the International Office in an endeavor to prevent any friction arising from the station's insistence on employing trainees or apprentices, without the requisitioning of Local No. 1217.

Despite the existing signed agreement between KMOX and Local No. 1217, the management employed a woman apprentice and ordered the studio supervisor (a member of this local) to begin instructing her in control room procedure. The supervisor naturally refused, as such an act would constitute a violation of the agreement and also a violation of the local by-laws. After his refusal to train this apprentice, the supervisor was discharged. The technicians employed at KMOX still had hopes that the situation could be successfully handled without calling a walk-out.

The matter was taken up immediately with the International Office and as the station management had taken no action to reinstate



Random Picture Service Photo

War Emergency Radio Service is coming out of the blueprints. J. D. Bloom, chief engineer of WWL, recently appointed director of the New Orleans War Emergency Radio Service of Civilian Defense, is shown discussing the proposed network with President F. Jacob, Jr., and Press Secretary R. L. Grevemberg of radio technicians' Local No. 1139. The entire local volunteered for the emergency service.



VETERAN MEMBER IN HAWAII

Tom Birchfield at Barbers Point, Honolulu, T. H., is general line foreman on the "largest line job of its kind in the Western Hemisphere." He has carried the same I. B. E. W. card since 1912. Young man on the right is R. G. Edwards, of L. U. No. 18, also on this job.

the discharged supervisor, notice was given the management that a strike would be called and the station taken off the air. After the time limit deadline passed, the station was taken off the air.

Local No. 1217, at its own expense, maintained a standby crew at both the studio and transmitter, during the time the station was off the air, to cover any national emergency that might have arisen.

After the station was off the air for five hours, the management agreed to discharge the trainee and reinstate the discharged supervisor.

It has taken much time and effort on the part of this BROTHERHOOD and its members to obtain the conditions and recognition they now have, and we believe that by permitting the management of KMOX to employ trainees contrary to the signed agreement existing between Local No. 1217 and KMOX, we would be voiding the efforts and ideals expended by this BROTHERHOOD.

We feel that if such an emergency would arise, it can be handled by the local affected without surrendering any of the privileges that they now enjoy.

In spite of sugar rationing, in spite of coffee rationing, in spite of gas rationing, in spite of rubber rationing, in spite of a shortage of coal and oil, and in spite of taxes (and I mean *taxes*), from where I sit it still looks like we are going to have a pretty good Christmas. We at least can still eat our turkey in our own homes, thank God.

Merry Christmas to all of you from all of us.

E. T. FELTS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1249, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

Well, things in our territory are slowing up but we are managing to keep everyone working so far.

On November 6, Local Union No. 1249 conducted their regular meeting and after this meeting held a party in honor of John P. Daly, international representative in this territory. Members from locals in central New York attended this party. Beer and sandwiches were served after the meeting. It was a huge success and everyone enjoyed themselves.

Today, as I look over the honor roll of Local No. 1249, I find we have 57 members in the service of the United States. Our boys are serving in all branches of the service and

we feel sure that they will do their part for their country.

Let's all get behind these boys and do our bit by buying War Bonds and Stamps.

After having this item read by the business manager, I was informed that we have over 100 men in the service. Many members failed to file military cards with this local. We, therefore, urge every member to contact their local union just as soon as they are called into the service. In this way, their card will still be in good standing when they are released from service.

EDWARD R. PECK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1317, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

For about 20 years it has been my privilege to have belonged to construction L. U. No. 567. I have spent a good many hours, oftentimes self-appointed but more often duly elected in the non-competitive office of press secretary in an honest attempt to give the local proper representation. It hasn't paid dividends but through the long years the compliments have exceeded the razz.

Temporarily I have shifted to the newer and more expansive L. U. No. 1317, with a membership of 300. The story of the organizing of Local No. 1317 and the granting of a maritime charter has been told in this section previously.

The course of the war has taken up all the slack in electrical construction employment, and has produced a crying need for thousands of electricians with maritime qualifications who wouldn't have any place now or in the future in the construction field.

Now by authority vested in me by recent action of L. U. No. 1317 I shall proceed to do my best to properly present any matters of importance, and I am proud to be a member of such an outstanding group. I shall not attempt to solve the mystery which surrounds the South Portland Ship Corp. yard. Investigations seem to be in order all the time. Some day before long there will be more dirty linen to wash than can be dumped in Casco Bay.

C. I. O. has made a few gestures toward calling for an election in the yard and recently have made first application. I believe the matter will be handled through repeated committee meetings. We haven't much comparison to make with C. I. O. except their C. I. O. Journal and the local "Yard Bird." The circulation of the Yard Bird is 20,000, most of which clutter the busses. Guess no one

ever gets one home. When you try to read one of these Yard Birds several false statements are always prominent. Back in the days of the election in the two yards everything was malicious and false.

Our JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS is an institution we are all proud of, improving steadily for many long years. We await its arrival, chafe when it is late, save it for its personal touch, and try to keep demands of public schools and libraries supplied for its valuable reference and veracity.

We appreciate the cooperation of our JOURNAL in giving all truth such tremendous circulation, as the lies and propaganda of the C. I. O. must be met on the whiskers, and will be here soon—but with less bluster and bombast.

If the S. P. S. Co. wants C. I. O. in there on such wholesale proposition, which is worthy of C. I. O. robbery tactics, we will still be sitting pretty if it comes to the issue of an election, for it will be necessary to control 65 per cent of the vote. President Newell of the Bath yards had a recent bitter experience when he awarded a C. I. O. closed shop agreement at the Todd Bath with about 18,000 workmen. It almost handcuffed the yard when for some reason we will never know and the checkoff came it revealed 2,000 real A. F. of L. mechanics who wouldn't be anything else—didn't—and still are not. From my experience with Business Representative Al Russell of Local No. 567 I think I am correct in stating that he deferred taking out about 100 electricians for a month for fear of public opinion, and C. I. O. without any replacements.

President Newell knows these men are nearly all here in the South Portland yard and he is well aware that these trained A. F. of L. men will build ships just as fast as he wants them, as State of Mainer's always have, and will continue just as soon as the square peg (C. I. O.) falls out or wears round.

Sponsored by Dick Leighton, the popular foreman, members and many friends assembled at the Elks Club recently for a steak supper and entertainment in honor of Gene Lawrence, who is well liked all around the yard. Gene, as a young veteran of the last world war, with four years overseas service in the Navy has chosen the Army this time. Everybody had a wonderful time. Arthur Smith, as master of ceremonies, presented Gene with a fine ring to help him remember Department 12 and Local No. 1317.

Since the resignation of President Lancaster to enter the Navy, Arthur Smith has been appointed to serve the balance of the term, nearly two years.

On November 22, in our new and commodious hall at 699½ Congress St., Local No. 1317 presented an innovation by inducting into membership a class of eight women and girls who are employed in the production shop of Department 12. A buffet lunch was enjoyed, and we hope that the new Sisters will keep their dues paid in advance and not read that — Yard Bird.

Since I started this letter, unexpected developments have occurred on our long-dormant contract. The WLB in cooperation with the Shipbuilding Stabilization Commission, has acted favorable on our A. F. of L. agreement. Apparent progress is being made. Quoting A. F. of L. literature, "We have been awarded the best contract on the Atlantic Seaboard." Some details to be ironed out, but the basic pay of \$1.20 an hour is being paid and back pay effective to July. The decision also raised CIO by the bootstraps to our standard. A maritime consequence, I suppose, and a big problem easiest solved as the CIO scale was a little below ours. Looks like CIO hitch hiked on the A. F. of L. bandwagon.

M. M. McKENNY,
Press Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

John Joyce, L. U. No. 23

Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on October 20, 1942, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, John Joyce;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

DAN M. GEPHART,

St. Paul, Minn. Business Manager

George E. Kipp, L. U. No. 361

Initiated February 1, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 361, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, George E. Kipp; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 361, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

Lebanon, Pa. COMMITTEE

H. W. Clark, L. U. No. 549

Initiated March 7, 1936

It is with deep feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 549, record the passing of our Brother, H. W. Clark.

In fraternity, we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy, and assure them that, so far as we may, we share their grief for he was our Brother.

The charter of Local Union No. 549 shall be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother Clark shall be spread on the minutes of our meeting, also a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

J. W. GRANT,

Huntington, W. Va. Recording Secretary

Ralph Ward, L. U. No. 52

Initiated February 8, 1909

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 52, record the passing of our good Brother, Ralph Ward.

We pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

LOUIS VEHLING,

Newark, N. J. Recording Secretary

Irl Jewett, L. U. No. 124

Initiated September 11, 1917

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 124, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Irl Jewett, on August 30, 1942; and

Whereas those of us who knew him best, knew him to be loyal to this organization and considerate of his fellowmen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family, expressing to them our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

O. F. SIMMS,
HERBERT WATSON,
J. B. JACKSON,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

John C. Lindner, L. U. No. 41

Initiated January 30, 1940

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 41, record the death of our Brother, John C. Lindner; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

STANLEY BANASIK,
JOHN J. HOULIHAN,
STANLEY F. WHITE,

Buffalo, N. Y. Committee

Thomas Arthur Cullen, L. U. No. 284

Reinitiated August 27, 1942

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from our midst our friend and Brother, Thomas Arthur Cullen; and

Whereas he was called on October 21, 1942, in the twilight of life after 73 years of loyalty and loving devotion to his family, friendship and good will toward his fellowmen; be it

Resolved, That we express to his widow and family our sincere sympathy and understanding, in their loss of husband and father; be it

Resolved, That those of us who called him "Brother," we who knew him best, carry in our hearts the loving memory of "Old Tom"; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days in his memory as a Brother and charter member; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

ERNEST C. STONE,
JOHN D. NELSON,
JOHN HANSON,

Pittsfield, Mass. Committee

Joseph L. Smith, L. U. No. 604

Initiated November 12, 1939

Robert W. Woods, L. U. No. 604

Initiated May 24, 1938

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 604, record the passing of our Brothers, Joseph L. Smith and Robert W. Woods; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

PAUL E. DELMONICO,
RICHARD PEVERIL,
GEORGE MUELLER,

Hoboken, N. J. Committee

James L. Parmelee, L. U. No. 840

Initiated February 6, 1923

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has called our beloved Brother, James L. Parmelee, who was a faithful husband and father, from this life; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 840 deeply regret the passing of this kind, loyal member and official, who was well liked everywhere; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 840 hereby extend our very sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife and family; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of esteem for this Brother.

ROBERT BRAMBLE,
NELSON GREEN,
ERNEST J. THAYER,

Geneva, N. Y. Committee

Louis Batsel, L. U. No. 9

Initiated March 23, 1917, in L. U. No. 298

John T. Gegan, L. U. No. 9

Initiated January 28, 1914

George Hightower, L. U. No. 9

Initiated December 13, 1918, in L. U. No. 282

Howard Kusterer, L. U. No. 9

Initiated February 22, 1912, in L. U. No. 134

Arthur F. Schmidt, L. U. No. 9

Initiated December 1, 1938

E. B. Koontz, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 1, 1937

Richard Caesar, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 15, 1942

It is with profound sorrow that L. U. No. 9 records the deaths of seven of its members, whose names are set out above, the majority of whom were members of this organization for many years. These men brought to this local union an interest, zeal and intelligence rarely met with, and recognizing our debt to them we take this means of acknowledging their unselfish service; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. 9 offer a tribute to their memories for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country, their faithfulness to their Brothers and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

FRANK P. O'BRIEN,
D. A. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

L. S. Dean, L. U. No. 77

Reinitiated January 7, 1936

Whereas L. U. No. 77 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, L. S. Dean; and

Whereas we desire to convey to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

GUY BROWN,
VIC COUDRE,
A. L. REHNBERG,
C. CLEMMENSON,

Seattle, Wash. Committee

Madden Blair, L. U. No. 77

Initiated September 19, 1937

It is with deep regret and sorrow that L. U. No. 77 records the passing to the Great Beyond of our esteemed and faithful Brother, Madden Blair.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 77 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Blair; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

R. S. LILLICO,
H. E. CLARK,
FLOYD MILES,
HAWLEY STALCOP,
JACK McLEOD,

Seattle, Wash. Committee

Alexander Zakowski, L. U. No. 1098

Initiated September 2, 1937

It is with sadness that we, the members of L. U. No. 1098, record the passing of our late Brother, Alexander Zakowski; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of Alexander Zakowski.

WILLIAM BATTISON,

Pawtucket, R. I. Financial Secretary

Henry Hallihan, L. U. No. 79*Reinitiated June 7, 1940*

Again humbled by the presence of Death, we report the passing of our esteemed friend and Brother, Henry Hallihan, October 25, 1942. He had been ill one year. We sympathize with his family and drape our charter for 30 days.

WILLIAM HAENLIN,
MICHAEL CARROL,
THOMAS BERRIGAN,
Syracuse, N. Y. Committee

Robert A. Strong, L. U. No. 591*Initiated March 3, 1937*

Whereas our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from all earthly cares and trials, our esteemed and beloved Brother, Robert A. Strong; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Strong, L. U. No. 591 has lost a true and loyal Brother, one who always had a smile and friendly word of greeting, and one who was willing at any time to share his knowledge of the electrical business with any one seeking advice and counsel; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 591 recognizes the great loss of Brother Strong and expresses its appreciation of his service to the Brotherhood and contribution to the electrical industry; and be it further

Resolved, That Local No. 591 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our dear friend in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 591, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication;

J. C. McBRIDE,
H. J. THOMPSON,
J. F. LYMAN,
Stockton, Calif. Committee

J. B. Riddle, L. U. No. 340*Initiated August 15, 1921*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 340, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, J. B. Riddle, whom Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local lodge and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

MARTIN H. BUSSIO,
ANTHONY SILVA,
C. R. HOLLAND,
Sacramento, Calif. Committee

Leo Carroll, L. U. No. 23*Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on October 16, 1942, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Leo Carroll;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

DAN M. GEPHART,
St. Paul, Minn. Business Manager

John Firle, L. U. No. 494*Initiated January 26, 1939*

It is with deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 494, record the passing of our worthy Brother, John Firle; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his bereaved family and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
EMIL BROETLER,
ARDEN FENSEL,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERST,
GEORGE KAISER,
Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

Claud Gregory, L. U. No. 252*Initiated January 28, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 252, pay our last respects to our departed Brother, Claud Gregory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and the charter of our local be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. O. DOCKTER,
Ann Arbor, Mich. Recording Secretary

William Weiland, L. U. No. 304*Initiated July 13, 1942*

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 304 record the passing of our Brother, William Weiland; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes.

C. P. MORGAN,
Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

Ira N. Bell, L. U. No. 702*Initiated September 8, 1936, in L. U. No. 146*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702, record the passing of our Brother, Ira N. Bell, who passed away October 10, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

W. R. BOYD,
J. O. JONES,
H. E. NUNN,
W. Frankfort, Ill. Committee

Willard S. Symons, L. U. No. 949*Initiated November 6, 1936*

It is with deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 949, record the passing of our Brother, Willard S. Symons.

In fraternity, we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and assure them that, so far as we may, we share their grief, for he was our Brother.

The charter of L. U. No. 949 shall be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother Symons shall be spread on the minutes of our meeting. A copy shall also be sent to our Journal for publication.

HARRISON CLAUDE,
Albert Lea, Minn. Recording Secretary.

August Serger, L. U. No. 212*Initiated July 21, 1920*

Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take one of our beloved Brothers into His Being forever.

Therefore we of Local No. 212 resolve to bow our heads in silent meditation in his memory; and send to his beloved family our deepest and heartfelt sympathies; and as a final tribute to his memory to drape our charter for 30 days.

E. M. SCHMITT,
Cincinnati, Ohio. Press Secretary

Harold J. Blodt, L. U. No. 949*Initiated April 9, 1938*

It is with deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 949, record the passing of our Brother, Harold J. Blodt.

In fraternity we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and assure them that, so far as we may, we share their grief, for he was our Brother.

The charter of L. U. No. 949 shall be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother Blodt shall be spread on the minutes of our meeting. A copy shall also be sent to our Journal for publication.

K. B. HENDRIX,
Clinton, Iowa. Recording Secretary.

Frederick William Davis, L. U. No. 1111*Initiated December 1, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Brother Frederick William Davis; and

Whereas L. U. No. 1111 has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in reverent silence for one minute in memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the local tender sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in this time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 1111, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication therein.

C. A. RUNDELL,
Elmira, N. Y. Recording Secretary

George W. Gray, L. U. No. 702*Initiated April 18, 1929*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702, record the passing of our Brother, George W. Gray, who passed away October 19, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

J. H. EUTSLER,
C. C. WESTON,
E. H. SMITH,
W. Frankfort, Ill. Committee

Joseph McNutt, L. U. No. 611*Reinitiated December 17, 1924*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 611, record the passing of Brother Joseph McNutt, who passed away September 6, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

SHELBY HENDRIX,
JOE N. WILLIAMS,
RAY C. BROWN,
Albuquerque, N. Mex. Committee

Thomas M. McDonald, L. U. No. 702*Initiated December 20, 1941*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702, record the passing of our Brother, Thomas M. McDonald, who passed away October 14, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

A. S. HENNEL,
A. R. MOYER,
NOAL G. LOYD,
W. Frankfort, Ill. Committee

Raymond V. Allan, L. U. No. 176*Initiated October 2, 1901*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 176, record the passing of our charter member, Brother Raymond V. Allan, whose death occurred on November 8, 1942.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute at a meeting of the local and by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and be entered into the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

Officers and members of L. U. No. 176.
L. C. BEVERLY,
EDWARD MARTIN,
C. H. MEYERHOFF,
Joliet, Ill. Committee

Albert Renner, L. U. No. 212*Initiated March 11, 1918, in L. U. No. 82*

God, in His wisdom, has taken our beloved Brother, Albert Renner. In doing so He has relieved him of all earthly pains. We of Local No. 212 have lost a fine Brother. To Mrs. Renner and the children our heartfelt sympathies for their husband and father. To honor his memory we are resolved to stand in silent meditation for one minute and to drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

E. M. SCHMITT,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Press Secretary

Charles Leonard Thompson, L. U. No. 76*Initiated August 20, 1917, in L. U. No. 483*

We regret to announce the death of Brother Charles Leonard Thompson, who was a member of L. U. No. 483 for many years prior to his membership in this local. During that time, he took an active part in union affairs and in later years he served as superintendent of police and fire alarm systems for the city of Tacoma.

To his bereaved family we express our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

In memory of Brother Thompson the charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

Copies also shall be sent to his family, and to our Journal for publication.

R. ROY SMITH,

REX MEEK,

V. A. SORENSON,

Tacoma, Wash.

Committee

Edward A. Kline, L. U. No. 17*Initiated January 8, 1923*

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 17, record the passing of our Brother, Edward A. Kline; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

WILLIAM P. FROST,

L. O. GLOVER,

C. M. HEDGECOCK,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee

Clarence L. Ripley, L. U. No. 43*Initiated December 7, 1912, in L. U. No. 208*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the officers and members of L. U. No. 43, record the passing of our Brother, Clarence L. Ripley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

THOMAS M. KEATING,

JOSEPH NOVACK,

CHARLES BENDER,

Syracuse, N. Y.

Committee

Samuel E. Johnston, L. U. No. 9*Initiated June 1, 1938***Walter F. Olvey, L. U. No. 9***Initiated July 15, 1938***Roscoe McCormick, L. U. No. 9***Initiated June 1, 1938***Alva Apple, L. U. No. 9***Reinitiated February 1, 1940***Ernest B. Koontz, L. U. No. 9***Initiated August 16, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers; and

Whereas L. U. No. 9 has lost in the passing of these Brothers some of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brothers and our sorrow in the knowledge of their death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of our deceased Brothers, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK BANES,

C. A. DALTON,

HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Arnold C. Guthals, L. U. No. 160*Initiated February 17, 1937*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 160 pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Arnold C. Guthals, who died on November 17, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Press Secretary

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM NOVEMBER 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1942

L. U.	Name	Amount
104	E. O. Freeman	\$1,000.00
48	E. S. Johnson	300.00
702	R. D. Dickerson	650.00
I. O. (702)	G. W. Gray	1,000.00
494	John Firle	650.00
1	Reginald E. Hopkins	1,000.00
134	C. J. Mulligan	1,000.00
212	Albert Renner	1,000.00
76	C. L. Thompson	1,000.00
77	O. M. Anderson	1,000.00
38	C. Earl Raney	1,000.00
134	John F. O'Connell	1,000.00
40	Neil P. Jack	1,000.00
57	I. H. Chapman	300.00
125	W. E. Burrell	1,000.00
134	Chas. H. Reinhardt	1,000.00
483	R. E. Adams	1,000.00
134	Harvey Burns	833.34
499	Jos. L. Metz	1,000.00
311	R. L. George	1,000.00
212	A. B. Seiger	1,000.00
18	L. S. Roberts	1,000.00
723	R. E. Deel	1,000.00
9	Louis Batsel	1,000.00
2	R. W. Dodson	1,000.00
48	A. A. Houghton	1,000.00
340	J. B. Riddle	1,000.00
5	Wm. E. Gloekler	1,000.00
507	V. L. Price	300.00
3	Alfred Grafke	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	John T. Gegan	1,000.00
3	Morris Boyarsky	1,000.00
549	E. L. Kirby	1,000.00
702	I. N. Bell	1,000.00
I. O. (750)	Frank E. Springer	1,000.00
176	R. V. Allan	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	J. S. Brohm	300.00
17	Edw. A. Kline	1,000.00
9	E. B. Koontz	1,000.00
11	W. J. Boyce	1,000.00
604	R. W. Woods, Jr.	825.00
I. O. (2)	F. T. Mitchell	1,000.00
465	C. H. Morris	1,000.00
458	H. J. Johnson	1,000.00
304	Ed. Wittmis	650.00
5	J. A. Royce	1,000.00
I. O. (234)	W. A. Warnecke	1,000.00
86	A. E. Schreiner	1,000.00
604	Joseph L. Smith	150.00
483	Thomas C. Thompson	150.00
41	John C. Lindner, Jr.	150.00
104	Everett E. Bishop	150.00
589	Carl Johan Frankson	150.00
9	Alva Apple	150.00
Total		\$44,708.34

IS THURMAN ARNOLD ON WAY OUT?

(Continued from page 602)

time, continuing to procure indictments against labor unions. In recommending this legislation, he tacitly admits the error of his first interpretation of the anti-trust laws and his mistake in indicting labor unions. He now says, in effect, that labor unions are not guilty of crimes

**DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS**

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled

\$1.50

under the existing laws of Congress; therefore, he advocates the passage of new laws. If that is so, it is patently inconsistent and even lawless to continue to prosecute labor unions under the existing unrevised laws.

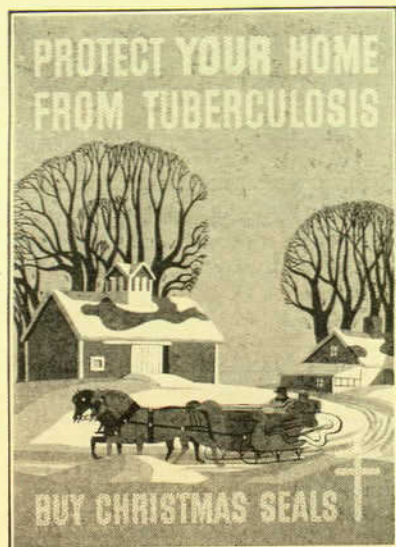
So long as Mr. Arnold remains head of the Anti-Trust Division, he will continue to abuse the vast powers lodged in him.

The extent of these powers cannot be overestimated. An administrative agency such as the Anti-Trust Division can do—it already has done—immeasurable harm in merely initiating prosecutions, no matter how unfounded and how unsuccessful they may be. The indictments themselves are given great publicity and are accompanied by statements issued by the Department of Justice of a character to make it appear as though a conviction was already secured. When these indictments are finally dismissed, neither the press nor the Department give much publicity to the dismissals.

Mr. Arnold reached his lowest point when he appeared as a witness before the House Judiciary Committee on March 2, 1941. Although the particular bills then before the committee were not connected with anti-trust legislation, Mr. Arnold seized the occasion to launch a bitter and wholly false attack on trade union practices. He actually accused trade unions of exploiting farmers and ruining small business men, and sought thereby deliberately to drive a wedge between organized labor and these other important groups of our society.

The full viciousness of this assault can be appreciated only against the background of contemporaneous events. Mr. Arnold appeared before the committee at the time when the campaign to modify the Wage and Hour Law and to enact other restrictive legislation was at its height. It was clear to all competent observers that this campaign was deliberately manufactured and carefully executed by powerful anti-labor forces. It was clear, too, that the effect of this false campaign was a dangerous tendency to disunite, a tendency that would greatly impair and undermine the national war effort; so much so, that the President of the United States, at two separate press conferences felt impelled to denounce those responsible for the campaign. High administrative officials in the War, Navy and other departments closely related to the war program appeared before Congressional committees and urged the absence of any need for such legislation and the unfair discrimination against labor implicit in any such legislation. It was in such an atmosphere that Mr. Arnold gave his inflammatory testimony. He even went so far as to advise that the legislation then before the committee was not sufficiently drastic. Small wonder that a few days later Attorney General Francis Biddle publicly renounced this testimony.

The American Federation of Labor and its affiliates have vigorously fought these prosecutions and, thus far, with a considerable degree of success. However, it cannot—and will not—relax its vigilance, because the Anti-Trust Division is persistent in its efforts to destroy fundamental rights of organized labor.



CONSERVATIVE ENGLAND

(Continued from page 599)

areas. A factory building, for instance, demolished to make way for a park; slums replaced by modern housing; streets rearranged; schools, libraries, theaters, etc. strategically spotted around.

This has never been attempted on any large scale, because under existing concepts it is prohibitively expensive.

However, the report sets forth, the ownership of land involves certain duties. Landowners are forced to comply with various requirements without compensation, such as improving or maintaining sanitary equipment, observing set-backs, complying with building codes. These restrictions are imposed in the public interest, "and the essence of the compensation problem as regards the imposition of restrictions appears to be this—at what point does the public interest become such that a private individual ought to be called on to comply, at his own cost, with a restriction or requirement designed to secure that public interest?"

PLANNING MADE WATERPROOF

And this solution is advanced: "The assumption by the State, once and for all, of all rights over development and redevelopment would be one solution of the difficulties." In other words, while retaining ownership, the landowner would be compelled to follow the comprehensive plan determined for the area. It is recognized that compensation would have to be paid in order that some individuals should not lose and others gain. On what basis this should be done is put up to Parliament to determine. This is where "betterment" comes into the picture. The theory is that the increase in values to one owner due to the effect of redevelopment, should be used to compensate another owner whose land was reserved for a park, or for agricultural use.

Pooling of land, even in large tracts, is rejected by the committee because what is wanted is, in effect, a national pooling of all land so that even large areas shall not be advantaged or disad-

vantaged. National ownership of all land also is dismissed from consideration as too expensive and too complicated.

Here is the recommendation which the committee believes should rule:

Measures for Land Outside Built-up Areas

We recommend the immediate vesting in the State of the rights of development in all land lying outside built-up areas (subject to certain exceptions) on payment of fair compensation, such vesting to be secured by the imposition of a prohibition against development otherwise than with the consent of the State accompanied by the grant of compulsory powers of acquiring the land itself when wanted for public purposes or approved private development.

At one swoop the committee thus intends to wipe out all "floating value" or profit based on speculation. Lengthy and expensive negotiations over compensation and betterment will be avoided because all increased value from improvement of property will come to the nation itself. The planning authorities will be free to select areas for development, which will then be purchased by the nation and used either for a public project, or leased for approved private development.

CLEAR FOR ACTION

Measures for Built-up Areas

We recommend the conferment upon public authorities of powers of purchase, much wider and simpler in operation than under existing legislation.

And, because it will be impossible for the nation to take into its control all the built-up areas, and because a public development in a bombed-out slum in London, for example, will result in increased values in the area surrounding it:

We therefore recommend a scheme for the imposition of a periodic levy on increases in annual site value, with the object of securing such betterment for the community as and when it is realized, enjoyed or realizable.

In prohibiting future "development" of undeveloped land, except as authorized by the planning body, the committee does not intend to restrict the use of land for agriculture, or the erection of buildings necessary thereto; and exceptions may be made where a landowner wishes to build a dwelling for his own occupation. Such spaces as golf courses and race courses are considered undeveloped land, but some provision will be made for their continued use for such purposes.

The plan will be carried out by prohibiting the development of undeveloped land outside towns "for the purpose of carrying on any business, trade or industry other than agriculture, or the erection of buildings, except buildings put up for the purposes of agriculture or buildings which are to serve the amenity of dwelling houses or other buildings." That means,

we take it, that an owner is not forbidden to build a woodshed or chicken coop or garage on the grounds of his dwelling house, or whatever strictly farm buildings are needed.

The large landed estates unless actually farmed would be doomed, it appears. A provision is made that land used as a site for a dwelling house should not exceed one acre; all in excess being treated as undeveloped land. In certain exceptions these tracts may be permitted not to exceed in size five acres.

Exceptions are made for the grounds of schools, hospitals, churches and similar institutions.

In arriving at a basis for computing the value of development rights, for which the nation would compensate the owners of undeveloped land outside town areas, the committee believes a sum should be reached for the country as a whole. This should be based on the past rate of development of undeveloped land, and the resultant increased values, which would not be difficult to compute from real estate records. Then this sum should be carefully pro-rated among individual landowners with due respect to the valuation of their holdings, and the opportunity for complaint to a national body.

This first step of acquiring the development rights—and it is a big step—should be taken as soon as possible, presumably so that an uncontrolled building boom after the war can be avoided. All development rights should be turned over to the Central Planning Authority. When a certain parcel of land is selected for development, it should be purchased outright by the State. It may then be leased—not sold—to private interests for development. If the former owner desires to participate as developer, all other things being equal, he would be given preference.

Among the powers to be given the Central Planning Authority would be that of compulsory purchase of land on which there are derelict buildings; of parcels of developed land in areas consisting almost entirely of undeveloped land, in order that planning schemes for such areas should be facilitated; and of breaking down easements or covenants which would interfere with planned developments.

Now the inquiry moves on into the crowded, bomb-torn cities.

In London alone, it is said, there are between 6,000 and 10,000 acres requiring redevelopment by reason of narrow streets and obsolete buildings, leaving out entirely the question of war damage.

"The transformation of our towns and cities into more worthy centers of living," is the aim of the planners. And this means, where necessary, a complete disregard for existing layouts.

The kind of reconstruction that is envisioned cannot be carried out in a day nor a year; the conception is too vast. But what can be done is to establish a comprehensive plan and to provide the means for carrying it out. Then the redevelopment may be carried out by areas in the order which seems most important.

Under existing law certain areas inhabited mainly by workers—slum sections "unfit for human habitation"—may be cleared and redeveloped by local planning authorities, but the procedure is lengthy and cumbersome. It is therefore recommended that planning authorities be given broad powers of "compulsory purchase" for war-damaged and other reconstruction areas—"with the power to cut through the tangle of separate owner-

ships and boundary lines and to make the whole of the land in the area immediately available for comprehensive replanning as a single unit."

As in the case of the undeveloped lands, private interests may be allowed to redevelop and operate projects conforming to the plan, but the ownership of the land would be retained by the government. If the project is of a sort not attractive to private interests, the planning authority should have the power to develop or redevelop it directly. Also the authority should have the power to acquire sites on which to rehouse "displaced persons."

It may seem that purchase of large areas by the government will result in heavy expense to the nation, but the members of the Uthwatt committee believe the contrary to be true. Their intention is to work out a system whereby all "betterment," or increase in values through improvements, will accrue to the nation rather than benefiting private interests.

Various provisions are recommended for keeping down the cost of acquisition of land in cities and the committee is particularly anxious to keep potential, (speculative) value from being regarded as a legitimate claim. It proposes a price ceiling dating back to the 31st of March, 1939.

It is a well-known principle in real estate that the value of a house is affected by the value of a house next door, and the value of property in an area is affected by values in neighboring areas. Thus if you have a \$10,000 house and someone builds a \$5,000 house next door, your value is diminished, but if he builds a \$15,000 house yours is increased.

As the British government prepares to turn bomb-blasted slums into beautiful centers of modern living, the Uthwatt committee is trying to find some way in which "betterment," which will raise values in areas neighboring the ones rebuilt, will be returned to the commonwealth rather than going into the pockets of real estate owners who have done nothing in return for it.

As a precedent for levying betterment charges the committee cites benefit charges which are assessed against property owners for such improvements as sewers, drainage, and paving. It is well recognized that these charges should be paid by the property owners who benefit. Even if the property is not built on nor occupied by the owner, he benefits nevertheless because the value of his property is increased.

This principle has been extended further in existing British law, by the Town and Country Planning Act of 1932, which specifically states:

"Where the value of property is increased by the operation of a provision in a planning scheme, or by a work carried out under such a scheme, the local planning authority may, within 12 months (or such longer period as may be specified) of the coming into operation of the scheme, or within 12 months after the completion of the work, as the case may be, claim from the owner of the property 75 per cent of the increase in value."

The principle of assessing a charge for betterment is accepted, the committee believes, but the difficulty is "the elusiveness of, and the difficulty of precisely assessing the betterment. . . ." In consequence, no betterment has yet been collected in cash under this law.

After discussing the many proposals which have been put forth for methods of collecting betterment, the committee makes its own proposal:

"That, as soon as the necessary legislation is passed, there shall be ascertained the annual site value of every rateable hereditament as actually developed, such value to be a fixed datum line from which to measure all future

increases in annual site values. No valuation is to be made in the case of agricultural land and farmhouses.

"That a revaluation should be made every five years of the annual site value as then developed.

"That there should be a levy in each of the five years following each revaluation of a fixed proportion (say 75 per cent) of the amount of any increase in the annual site value over the fixed datum line as revealed by the revaluation.

"That the levy should be borne by the person actually enjoying or capable of realizing the increased value.

"That the necessary valuations should be made through the existing valuation machinery for ordinary rating purposes, and entered in the rating valuation lists."

By utilizing the "existing valuation machinery" the committee has shown how to do the job at minimum expense. Every city makes periodic reassessments for taxation purposes. The method seems admirably fair and impartial, also, since it will be applied to all property. Certain allowances would be made for the owner's own improvements to the property based on the expenditures creating them. Moreover, in the case of an owner who is renting to a tenant, the committee believes the charge should be paid by the person actually benefiting—that is the tenant—according to the part of the property he occupies.

The report does not extend into actual plans of reconstruction. This is the province of a Central Planning Authority "which does not yet exist." What the committee has done is to outline step by step a revolutionary method of acquiring land control which is yet logically based on precedents and existing powers of the State.

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SEABOARD CITIES

(Continued from page 597)

may become a time-saving aid must be surveyed, studied, and classified as to its place in our victory plan. The Office of Civilian Defense book entitled "Blackouts" cautions us to remember two cardinal points, which I quote as follows:

1. "If a total blackout would be of no value and is not required, only such blackout as is effective and needed, should be enforced; and
2. "What blackout regulations are prescribed should in all cases, be enforced without laxity or exception of any kind."

The course that we must pursue seemed clear to the committee—"we must reduce loom over the area to such a degree that it would not endanger shipping"—but at the same time not destroy non-objectionable light necessary for public health, safety, morale, and the processing of material and equipment for victory, no matter how large the order. To accomplish the above desired results, rules and regulations were established, and the following are now in effect in our locality:

1. All lights, including street lights, visible from the ocean shall be screened or extinguished.
2. All other street lights causing objectionable loom shall be so controlled or screened that the maximum resulting brightness, measured on a horizontal test target (73 degrees RF) held 23 feet 8 inches above the street level, shall not exceed .05 footlambert on main streets and avenues, nor shall exceed .03 footlambert on secondary streets and avenues. All such street lights shall be so controlled or screened that they shall not illuminate the vertical walls of nearby buildings or structures to an objectionable brightness (approximately 0.1 footlambert).

The area within the "order" was divided into two general classifications which we shall call "Area A" and "Area B":

BRIGHTNESS CUT TO ZERO

Area A includes those areas extending from the coast line within which light sources are directly visible from the sea.

All street lights directly visible from the sea were so masked and obscured that the projected area upward was at zero brightness. The horizontal areas of all lighting units presented to the sea were painted and obscured within the range of 180° to 220° depending upon location, so that direct rays would not be visible from the sea one mile off shore, if the point of observation was directly opposite the light, up-shore or down-shore from the light source. Horizontal projected areas luminaires presented to buildings opposite having high reflecting values were painted or obscured within the range of 30° to 40°

from the horizontal, with beam-cut-off hitting opposite curb line.

Area B includes those coastal areas shielded by natural formations or other obstruction in which light sources contributed to sky-glow or loom, but not directly visible from the sea.

"Streets and boulevards shielded by natural formations or other obstructions, 1500 feet or more away from the shore line, not visible from the sea."

All luminaires were so masked that the projected area vertically upward was at zero brightness. All horizontal projected areas that any luminaire presented in any direction, were masked and shielded so that direct rays were totally obscured 20° to 30° from the horizontal, depending upon location and environment. Where street lights shone on buildings with high reflecting values, luminaires were further shielded to meet the conditions.

Obviously, the first shielding and masking efforts were of the "go-by-guess" type, the preliminary work had to be done hurriedly. Therefore, in order to establish permanent "yardsticks," a number of wood poles and ornamental standards were installed at a secluded and dark location for the purpose. Nightly brightness tests and experiments running over a period of five weeks were made on every piece of lighting equipment and luminaires used within the area.

With brightness meters, and four feet by four feet test targets, having a reflection factor of 73 per cent, the following permissible maximum brightness standards were established. Readings were taken from a so-called "ceiling" mounted on a ladder 23 feet 8 inches from the ground (with luminaires at standard mounting heights) ground level and vertical surface readings were made. Various painting and shielding methods were tried with results and yardsticks established as follows:

The maximum brightness above the street level on main streets and avenues shall not exceed .05 footlambert, on secondary streets and boulevards, not to exceed .03 footlambert, while the maximum brightness of vertical walls of nearby buildings or structures should not exceed .1 footlambert.

To resist the action of heat and weather, a high quality, heavy-body, gray oil paint, is evenly and carefully applied to the inner surface of all glassware.

Even though the above-mentioned masking and shielding processes reduced so-called "objectionable" loom to a minimum, yet it was decided that the sky-glow, particularly over the city of Miami, could be further diminished and curtailed by reducing the amperes in series circuits. Tests and experiments were conducted with such in view, with the result that the series street-lighting system in Miami is now being operated at 5.7 amperes, having been reduced from 6.6 amperes. This change in ampereage resulted in a reduction of 60 per cent in street illumination, and a 30 per cent reduction in KWH consumption. Obviously, the brightness standards established as previously mentioned, have been proportionately reduced.

3. Outside residential lighting, including garden and lawn lighting, shall be used with care, and no such light source shall exceed 75 watts per fixture, and shall be

BADGES OF HONOR



I. B. E. W. emblematic buttons show minimum number of years of membership. They were designed and fabricated at the instance of the 1941 national convention of the I. B. E. W. They are identical except for the 10, 15 and 25 years' membership designation. They are beautiful, of 10 karat gold and priced at \$2.00. The buttons are a trifle smaller in size than the reproductions above.

so controlled with proper reflectors or shields as to eliminate its upward component of light.

This rule has made it possible to maintain outside lights necessary for health and safety, and to clearly define home rights to homeowners and enforcing officers.

4. All outside, non-residential lighting, including flood-lighting not essential to the war program, public health and safety or morale, shall be extinguished.

This rule has made it possible to maintain outside lighting for parking lots, barbecue stands, small outside recreational places, such as bowling alleys, carpet golf, lights under canopies of filling stations and garages, but in all instances they were permitted to use only such lights as are necessary to carry on their business, individual light source not to exceed 75 watts per fixture and controlled with proper reflectors or shields as to eliminate its upward component of light.

5. All show window lighting shall be controlled or reduced to a point where its intensity shall not exceed the product of one and one-half foot candles times its distance in miles from the shipping lane, provided further, however, that its maximum intensity shall not exceed seven foot candles. (The intensity as herein limited shall be measured by use of a standard light meter held three feet above the sidewalk and four feet away from the front of the window, at an angle resulting in the highest possible reading). All show window lighting shall also be controlled so that it shall not objectionably illuminate the vertical walls of nearby buildings or other structures.

Before the above rule was put into effect, light on sidewalk from a number of windows exceeded 70 foot candles. Corrective measures for meeting the above requirement included the use of valance of paper or composition board, extending downward from the top of the windows around the outside, a sufficient distance so that no direct light could illuminate buildings or other structures. Some of the merchants use this valance for lettering advertising messages. Many unshaded lights or misdirected spotlights were in operation and had to be corrected. Dark background, dark window cards, colored lights, reduction of wattage, and the installation of curved borders at the side of windows so as to reflect

light back into the window area, were a few of the many methods used by our representatives to make window lighting conform to the above rules.

Each night, lighting engineers under our supervision, equipped with light meters, inspected as many show windows as possible, noting lighting intensity, and if corrective measures were needed, they listed same. The next day, the owner of a window not conforming to rules, was called up by our representative and within a very short time, very few violators existed.

6. All ocean front houses or buildings and those within a distance of 500 yards from the coast line will be blacked out on all sides except that side away from the shore line.

The above requirement was issued by the Army and was the only requirement issued by military authority more stringent than our local requirement. This rule was rigidly enforced for about two months, at which time the proper military authorities requested that tests be conducted to determine if the above requirement could be changed so as to require screening out instead of blacking out windows. It was stated by military authorities, that men being housed in hotels within the 500-yard area from the ocean, were engaged in officers' training, had to study at night, and that under blackout conditions, studying in their rooms became exceedingly difficult. Study rooms were built outside the 500-yard area, but never seemed to be successful. After many tests had been made, the government order was changed and the following notice was issued:

"The following is a temporary order and was made effective beginning September 12, 1942, for test purposes. (Stores, restaurants or other business establishments are not affected by this order).

"All ocean front houses or buildings and those within the distance of 500 yards from the coast line will be screened out on all sides."

"In a screenout, no direct light source shall be visible from the outside of the buildings, nor shall indirect light in amounts sufficient to cause harmful loom be visible. The question of properly controlling indirect light is just as important as eliminating direct light, because if an excessive amount of indirect light goes out from buildings, it will light up adjoining buildings by reflection and create harmful loom, or sky-glow. Great care must be observed in adjusting blinds on all openings to prevent direct light from showing outside or omitting too much indirect light and in controlling interior light sources.

(a) "Adjusting Venetian Blinds

"All openings must be screened. Venetian blinds must be closed tightly in the direction opposite to that of the light rays. If there are no Venetian blinds, then substitute that will give the same results shall be made.

(b) "Ceiling Lights

"To effect a proper screenout, light sources at the ceiling shall not exceed 100 watts per fixture and shall be shielded on the side adjacent to the windows by an opaque shield so adjusted that the light source will not be visible from the bottom of any window or other outside opening.

(c) "Floor or Table Lamps

"Lamp bulbs in floor lamps and table

lamps shall not exceed 100 watts per lamp and the total wattage in all lamps, including ceiling fixtures, shall not exceed two watts per square foot per room. Floor lamps and table lamps shall be so placed that they are not directly in front of screened-out windows or other outside openings, and far enough back so that the light source itself shall not be visible above the bottom of any window or outside opening."

Properly screened windows are more effective at distances of one mile or more than blacked out windows, because screened windows allow a sufficient amount of light to seep through so as to neutralize the window openings with the wall surface, and at a distance it will appear as a blank wall.

In planning to dim out a city, one must study reflecting surfaces. Surfaces with low reflection value, such as asphalt and pavement, may become highly reflective when covered with water after a rain. Moisture may increase the reflection from roofs and sidewalks. Our committee has spent many nights at sea with the Coast Guard and Navy. Our inspections were generally made at a distance of from four to eight miles from the shore line.

The south-bound shipping lane is approximately three and one-half miles off shore and the north-bound lane is seven miles. Weather conditions, moonlight and starlight are factors that must be considered. The light from the moon and stars is sufficiently bright at least 75 per cent of the time so as to make loom over the area indiscernible. Low clouds which obstruct light, making loom visible, can be magnified or reduced by weather conditions. It is almost impossible to judge the exact distance of loom. Loom which appears to be miles away, upon inspection, may be located within a few blocks. Loom also assumes different proportions when viewed from various angles, increasing or decreasing in brilliancy in proportion to its horizontal depth and the amount of light cast upward.

Our committee has conducted experiments in the control of headlights on motor vehicles, and has developed specifications which will almost entirely eliminate them as harmful loom and at the same time give sufficient light to permit safe driving throughout the county under present speed limitations, which range from 20 to 35 miles per hour. The requirement is as follows:

"All motor vehicles throughout Dade County shall be driven between dusk and dawn with headlights completely blacked out except for a horizontal slit one-half inch wide across the front of each headlight lens with its upper edge level with the bottom of the lamp bulb, or with headlights equipped with special devices or attachments approved by the Dade County Defense Council. Speed limits shall be prescribed by the duly authorized traffic authorities."

The above specification can be complied with easily and cheaply, without the use of critical war materials. For instance: First clean lens, then apply a strip of Scotch tape one-half inch wide across the face of the headlight lens with its upper edge level with the bottom of the lamp bulb, and then paint over the entire lens with black or other color paint. After the paint is thoroughly dry, rip off the strip of Scotch tape and the job is done.

In conclusion, I hope the foregoing information will be of some service to you, but my recommendation regarding the dim-out problem is: "Be sure you are right by test, then go ahead."

SOCIAL SECURITY AND DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 592)

from tuberculosis, seven times. The need for an affirmative governmental health program in Chile resulted in the passage of a Preventive Medicine Act in 1938. This Act introduced the following noteworthy features into Chilean legislation:

1. Periodical medical examinations carried out systematically and free of charge for the great majority of workers of the country. These examinations make it possible to diagnose unsuspected cases of illness and disability and to refer the individuals for proper treatment.

2. The introduction of a system of preventive rest cure as an essential and effective means of minimizing and caring for certain workers suffering from tuberculosis, syphilis and heart disease. Special medical boards are set up to authorize such rest care in those cases which are likely to show improvement or recovery.

3. Payment during the entire rest period of an allowance equal to the patient's full wage. The continued payment of the worker's full wage enables his family to carry on while he is undergoing treatment in a sanatorium.

4. The guarantee that the worker will retain the right to his job while taking preventive rest cure and for six months after his recovery.

Also worthy of special interest is the provision of the social security program for family allowances. The law relating to family allowances for salaried workers was passed by the Chilean Congress in 1937 and provides that employers contribute 2 per cent of their payrolls and workers 2 per cent of their salaries to a family allowance fund. Then, the fund pays each worker who has a wife and one or more children a certain amount each month for the wife and for each child. This allowance for the family is in addition to the worker's salary. The reasons for a family allowance system are not difficult to understand. It has been well established in many countries that the presence of children and the increase in the number of children in the family is one of the main reasons for a decrease in the standard of living of the family. This is a great social and economic problem because lack of adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education and recreation for growing children impairs the very individuals who must defend and strengthen the nation during the next generation. Even in the United States before the war it was estimated that two-thirds of all children lived in families whose income was insufficient to maintain a minimum standard of living. Social security to be a true program of "social" protection to the family and "security" to the nation must be based upon well-rounded and comprehensive provision for the child and the family.

Social security is not a static program. It cannot be if it is to meet the needs of changing times and the requirements of a rising standard of living. Today, in Chile, there is pending before the Chilean Congress legisla-

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tion to extend the medical benefits of social security so that the family of the insured worker would be more adequately covered, to provide a minimum old-age insurance benefit, to integrate the medical services of health insurance with the general hospital system into one medical assistance service, and modernize and expand hospital equipment and the production of necessary drug supplies.

Throughout South America social security is a developing and growing program. Legislation is now pending in Mexico, Colombia and Ecuador for the comprehensive extension of social security protection. Other countries are broadening existing laws and perfecting their administration. We in the United States can learn much from the pioneering and experience of South American countries. The war which now sweeps the world is bound to bring all countries together more closely in their economic, political and social life. We cannot falter behind our neighbors in our desire to promote the social security necessary for a decent life. Together with our sister republics the United States must move forward now to an extended and expanded social security program. Now is the time to do it.

BELL PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 595)

credited National Electric Light Association, more familiarly known as N. E. L. A., and the A. T. & T. The importance with which these propaganda activities were regarded may be estimated by the following statement of E. F. Stone, one-time president of the Colorado Public

Women's Auxiliary Button



A beautiful little pin in blue and white enamel on gilt, designed especially for I. B. E. W. women's auxiliary members. Complete with safety catch. **\$.50**

Service Association, to a public relations committee meeting in September, 1925:

"Why should we talk on public relations? Because nothing else in all American business is so important. The American business has captured the government and no other government in the world has been put to the service of business as ours."

The relationship between the more frankly propagandistic information bu-

reaus and the Hofer Service is revealed in the following excerpts from a letter written by Hofer on September 27, 1926, to an electric utility official:

"These organizations [state information bureaus and N. E. L. A.] represent the industry and speak with authority on matters of fact. After such information has been issued it is then a question of getting it commented on editorially and thoroughly understood by the public."

"At this point our organization begins to function as an independent publication not directly and primarily affiliated with electric light companies, but discussing various industrial problems we can take up many legislative, political, taxation and government ownership questions and discuss them as they affect public utilities. In other words, a third party opinion is often accepted with less bias in an editorial discussion than a statement from parties directly interested."

In the light of these and similar practices, it would seem that there are certain mitigating circumstances to any "corruption of the press" and that A. T. & T. is not without responsibility. Most Bell System operating companies withdrew from the state committees in 1928 and 1929 as the result of the institution of the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of their activities.

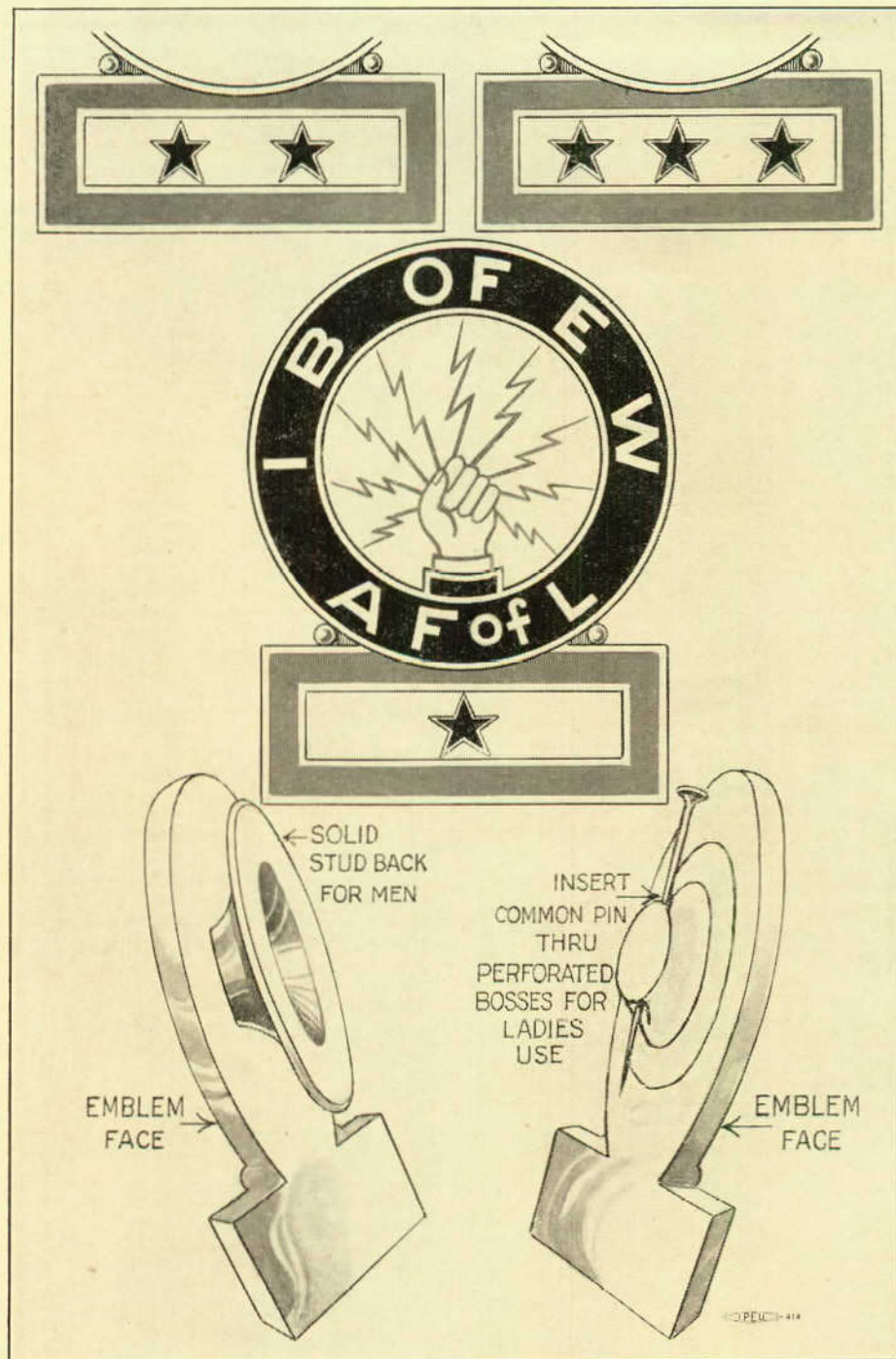
FOR WHOM THE CAMPUS BELLS TOLL

The Bell System's paternalistic regard for the "education" of the American public extends to the schools and to the school teachers, including college students and professors. Free lectures and free motion pictures have shown themselves to be effective methods of indoctrination. Of course, these propaganda activities are not conducted against the united will of the school authorities, and superficially the Bell System responds only to "requests." But through well-placed contacts the requests can usually be stimulated. Pamphlets, advertisements, etc., have been circulated to the public and through parent-teacher's associations urging that advantage be taken of the free offers. Ninety-seven lectures, with an attendance of 46,785, were given by Bell employees in 1934 in the schools within the territory of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. The attendance at "educational" films produced by the A. T. & T. reached 74,074,851 in 1931, though the spectators were not all school children.

Higher education is of special concern. Advertising is placed in college papers to engender good will. Articles written by college professors are the subject of study by Bell officials and "wrong" views are diplomatically discouraged. Nathaniel T. Guernsey, formerly general counsel of the A. T. & T., and later vice president from 1914 to 1933, was one of the monopoly's big-gun college lecturers on controversial issues such as rates, valuation, regulation, and similar topics. His lectures generally were presented during regular class periods and extended from three to five days. Education and Bell propaganda merged at school.

Guernsey's collegiate popularity was not entirely spontaneous. Generally his lectures were solicited by local representatives of the Bell System. The ease by which appropriate invitations from colleges and universities could be made forthcoming to the right type of lecturer is suggested by the ubiquity of Bell System contacts.

As of November, 1935, executive officers and directors of the Bell System, in addition to their host of other economic contacts, held responsible and controlling positions in 69 American universities and colleges, including most of the well-known major institutions. At that time, for example, three of the trustees of George Washington University were



WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems in the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.

directors of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company; three of the trustees of Northwestern University were officials of Illinois Bell; three directors of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company were trustees of Western Reserve University; Washington University of St. Louis had among its directors three who were directors of Southwestern Bell; three of the top-ranking officials of Princeton University were Bell System directors; 10 positions at Harvard University were held by 10 officers and directors of the Bell empire.

It is apparent that Bell propaganda sometimes appears without the Bell trademark. And there are quite a number of other exceptions to Mr. Page's declaration that "in every method of talking to the public we take great pains to be sure the audience knows the source of the material or whom the speaker represents."

There is, for example, the A. T. & T. subsidized book entitled "Government Telephones," written by James A. Mavor, which condemns government ownership of utilities. Mr. Mavor was a Canadian economist and a professor of political science at the University of Toronto. That book, distributed to the public, to reviewers and to selected libraries, contains no warning statement revealing its connection with A. T. & T.

There is also the A. T. & T.-subsidized book entitled "History of the Telephone," written by Herbert N. Casson, which likewise denounces government ownership. The author was a former editor and journalist. That book contains no caution to the reader that he is exposing himself to subsidized propaganda.

Then, there is the A. T. & T.-subsidized book entitled "The Telephone Idea," by Arthur Pound, an editor and newspaper writer. The author's expressed admiration for the A. T. & T. management and other A. T. & T. virtues would be more easily understood if the reader had knowledge of the subsidy.

The Bell Telephone System's public relations high pressure is not confined to affirmative promotion. Newspapers are watched for adverse criticisms of the telephone monopoly, even in the letters to the editors' columns. Those who have expressed such opinions may be privileged with a personal interview by one of the company's able persuaders. In some instances the mutual admiration existing between newspaper editors and the Bell management has given rise to agreements whereby editors have submitted critical letters to company representatives even before publication. Thereafter, if the critic has not been converted he may be reluctant to express again his hostile criticisms for publication, unless he is the possessor of substantial courage.

And, on top of all of these methods and practices, the Bell System does a bit of paid advertising. The company's apologists are quick to point out that the advertising costs are a small portion of its revenues, and that even if these costs were completely eliminated not very substantial rate reductions could be given to patrons of the telephone, nor would the individual employee's wages be greatly increased if the advertising costs were eliminated in their favor.

All of this is true, of course, but not very relevant. For when a company's revenues are over one billion three hundred million dollars annually, it requires only a very small fraction of these revenues to make a very substantial advertising appropriation. The A. T. & T.'s advertising expenses are substantial. In 1941 the A. T. & T. expended \$1,233,792 in magazine advertising; \$609,476 on radio advertising, and \$99,420 for advertising in farm papers. This totals \$1,942,688, and yet it does not include any metropolitan newspaper advertising. In addition to this, Western Elec-

tric spent \$280,275. This total of \$2,222,000 is less than 2 per cent of A. T. & T.'s revenue.

But if the effect of this upon the advertising-supported press is to be weighed the comparison must be made not against A. T. & T. revenue but against the revenues of the supported press. Principal magazine, radio and farm-paper advertisers spent some \$304,000,000 in 1941. Of this total more than \$252,000,000, or 83 per cent, was spent by 401 advertisers, each of whom spent \$100,000 or more in the year. The \$100,000-a-year advertisers, however, are small fry compared to the advertisers who each spent a million dollars or more a year.

There are only 46 advertisers who spend over a million dollars a year in the media here under discussion. But their expenditures aggregate \$146,000,000, or 48.2 per cent of the total. As evidenced by A. T. & T.'s expenditures of more than \$2,000,000, it is among the top-notchers. Furthermore, most of A. T. & T.'s associates among the top-rung advertisers are endeavoring to sell products against competition, as compared to A. T. & T.'s selling of "good will" for its monopoly.

As already mentioned, the preceding figures are limited to expenditures in magazines, radio and farm papers in 1941. In addition, in 1941 the telephone industry—of which the A. T. & T. controls between 80 and 90 per cent of local service and 98 per cent of the long distance lines—spent: \$1,026,000 in salaries and wages charged to advertising; \$2,300,691 for newspaper advertising space; \$388,000 as the preparation cost of newspaper and periodical advertising; \$393,000 for booklets, pamphlets and bill inserts; \$94,000 for motion picture advertising; \$28,000 for general press service and special news stories; \$1,042,000 for lectures, special demonstrations, etc.; and \$184,000 for "miscellaneous."

All of these expenses are charged to advertising expenses and become a part of the operating costs which the public pays. Yet, great as it is, the direct economic burden of these expenditures is slight in comparison with the larger social effects.

When the telephone monopoly seeks to increase rates or to resist decreased rates, the well-lubricated publicity machine operates with maximum efficiency. The campaign is usually begun long in advance so that by the time the issues are to be determined the public's attitude has been made as favorable as possible. The accumulation of paid advertisements, publicity to and by employees, pamphlets, letters, booklets, "news" items, etc., leaves the Bell System a pretty clear field.

The only remaining obstacle is the particular public commission with its limited jurisdiction. The commission's duty is to protect the public, but not necessarily to be a martyr to an indifferent cause. Since under such circumstances the public appears chiefly interested in letting the Bell outfit have its way, the members of the commission might reasonably wonder why they alone should protest—especially where such protest would lead to charges of a "partisan" rather than a "judicial" attitude. Their position becomes even weaker when, as sometimes happens, the Bell company employs influential politicians to represent it. The commissioners may be further discomforted by the knowledge that Bell companies have given aid to defeat the election or appointment of those whose views were considered "anti-Bell."

Nor is the pressure confined to rate regulation. It is positively silly for the American people or the telephone monopoly to pretend that the Bell System is uninterested in or inactive in connection with the political and social policies of our nation. According to its own general counsel the Bell System has been specifically interested in an immense variety of legislation, including—among others:

here it is!



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THIS manual covers the entire subject of "Bending Big Pipe" on hydraulic and screw jack machines.

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With its immense power and nation-wide organization supplemented by the cultivation of all sorts of powerful individuals and interests, coordinated under A. T. & T.'s boasted "unified control," the telephone monopoly has resisted the introduction and passage of legislation it has considered adverse to its interests, and has secured the modification and amendment of legislation in such a way as to defeat or emasculate the main purpose, or to exempt itself from the provisions thereof.

In all these activities, A. T. & T. has the advantage of organized might and secrecy. What agency can oppose it on equal terms? How can democracy protect itself from such a monster?

UNION PRESENTS VIEW ON MANPOWER

(Continued from page 596)

whole point is to cut down the income of workers and not increase the number of workers available for jobs. This solution is no solution of the manpower problem at all. It is merely an effort to cut down labor's income in this period which, we take it, will leave more money for employers to make profit.

We welcome this study made by your

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committee because we believe that politics are being played with the manpower problem. We resent the implication from some quarters that labor isn't efficient; and we resent from other quarters the idea that labor needs to be compelled to do its patriotic duty.

In conclusion, may we say that we are fighting this war for freedom and voluntary action and not for compulsion. We believe that the very request from the Manpower Commission that labor conscription be put into effect is a confession of its own failure in a great administrative task.

NEW DEVICE EVERY MINUTE

(Continued from page 603)

and that on file with the commission are the birth certificates, photographs, fingerprints and general description of the man licensed; in addition, no non-citizen can be licensed. The panel feels the above constitutes rather ample protection in these times. . . .

* * *

"The panel does, therefore, recommend that the present practice of requiring a surety bond from present and prospective

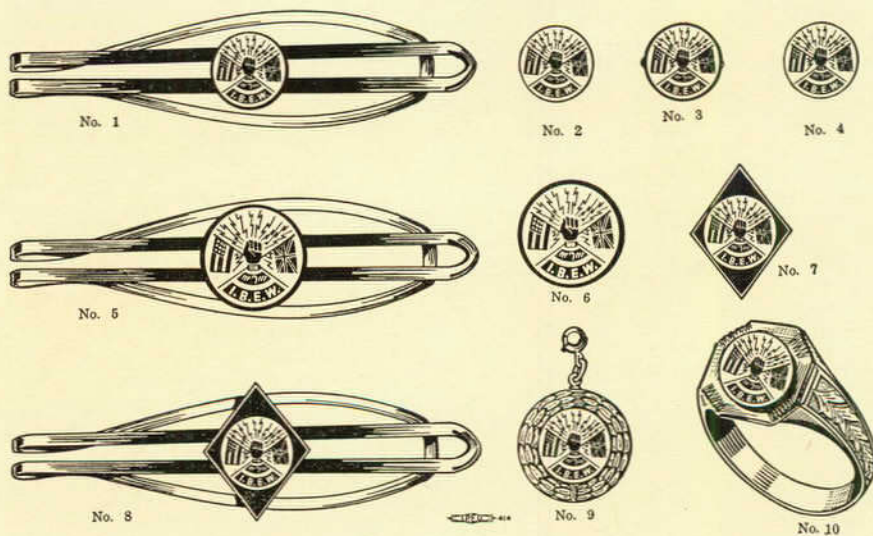
technicians be discontinued by the station management."

Following this significant decision on September 29, 1942, the management of the station terminated the bonds for the technicians in its employ and has desisted from making such requirement of any prospective technician employee.

We must be militant in opposing any extension or continuation of any bonding system or arrangement for technician members. It can become a very powerful instrument for intimidation and discrimination in the hands of the employer. For that reason we have set down a general outline of this practice and point out to all local unions of radio broadcast technicians or locals having technician members that the International Office very definitely opposes the bonding scheme. All locals should immediately determine if this practice is in effect in their jurisdiction and appropriate action should be taken if any such condition should be found.

It may be further pointed out that the International Office considers the requirement for any bonding of technicians to be an additional condition of employment—and that no such condition has been approved in any agreement. Neither

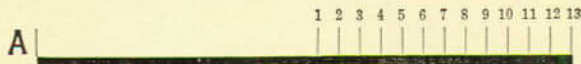
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will the International Office under any circumstances approve any plan or arrangement whereby our technician members will be required to be bonded as a condition of employment.

PROCEDURES WITH RESPECT TO CONTROL OF WAGES

(Continued from page 593)

in the plant for employees of similar skill within the classification in which the individual is employed, without WLB approval.

(E) *Exemptions:* Wages paid by employers of eight or less workers do not come under the law. However this exemption does not apply to the employment of tool and die workers. Exemption is not applicable to multiple units.

II. SALARY CONTROL

By the term "salaries" is meant all forms of compensation on a weekly, monthly, annual or other comparable basis (except a wage basis) for personal services of an employee, including bonuses, additional pay, gifts, commissions, loans, fees (including a reasonable amount of insurance and pension benefits). No salary increases except as hereafter noted, may be granted by an employer except with the approval of the National War Labor

Board or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as the circumstances may require.

(A) *National War Labor Board Jurisdiction:* In addition to the control of wages, the WLB has authority over all salaries up to \$5,000 per year except for bona fide executive, administrative or professional employees, who are not represented by duly certified unions.

(B) *Jurisdiction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue:* The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has control over all salaries not subject to the jurisdiction of the WLB including salaries in excess of \$5,000 per year.

(C) *Increases in Salary:* Salaries to \$5,000 per year as of October 27, 1942, and salaries over \$5,000 per year as of October 3, 1942, may not be increased except by approval of the War Labor Board or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue according to the jurisdiction of each.

(D) *Decreases in Salary:* Salaries under \$5,000 per year as of October 3, 1942, for any particular work may not be decreased below the highest salary rate paid for such work between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942, unless to correct gross inequities or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war and in no case may salaries be decreased without the approval of the board or commissioner as the respective jurisdiction might be.

(E) *Adjustments Without Approval:* Adjustments may be made without approval under the same conditions that wages may be adjusted without approval, or for such other



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circumstances or reasons as may be prescribed in the regulations.

Salaries of \$5,000 or more per year may be decreased without approval except that, because of the decrease, the new salary is less than \$5,000 per year, in which case, such decrease is subject to approval. As was the case with regard to wage increases, salary increases required by federal or state law need not be approved.

(F) *Regarding Salaries in Excess of \$25,000:* No salary may be paid which after federal income taxes are deducted exceeds \$25,000. This salary limitation is subject to additional allowance for gifts to charitable or educational organizations, payment of life insurance premiums, debts and federal income taxes for prior years. However for all practical purposes, application of the \$25,000 salary limitation has been postponed until January 1, 1943.

(G) *Exemptions:* Salaries paid by employers of eight or less individuals are not subject to the law.

Violations

In violation of these regulations, if any wages or salaries are increased or decreased, the entire amount of such wages or salaries will be disregarded in determining employer's expenses for the purpose of any regulation including federal revenue law or government contract. A fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, may also be imposed upon the violator.

Duration of the Law

The law was enacted October 2, 1942, and will terminate June 30, 1944, or at such earlier date as Congress or the President may prescribe.

Procedure for Obtaining NWLB Approval

The procedure for obtaining the approval of the National War Labor Board when wage and salary adjustments are desired is summarized as follows:

(1) Application should be made on forms furnished by the WLB and should be filed with the nearest field office of the Wage-Hour Division which will in turn submit the application to the WLB regional director for the region.

(2) Initial approval or disapproval will be made by the regional director.

(3) The aggrieved party may appeal to a regional tri-partite panel. If employers, employees or unions wish information as to whether or not a certain adjustment may be made with or without the board's approval, such informal ruling may be secured from the Wage-Hour Division field offices.

Applications for approval of adjustments agreed to between parties may be signed by any party or jointly by any or all parties. Applications prompted by the employer's own initiative must be signed jointly by employer and unions or all employees affected, or by the employer alone.

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		957751 957839		411927 411932		
				B 596575 596626		

L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.
B-474—	513—(Cont.)	563—	606—	646—	685—(Cont.)	B-723—(Cont.)
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U. 898— 37545 37616 761595 761609 900— 563912 563946 901— B 350199 350210 B 459226 459235 902— 179251 179277 903— 569735 569851 763385 763499 915001 915079 915843 916500 B-904— 64598 64638 B 234101 234102 B 610954 611070 B-905— B 267851 267852 737103 737122 B 823137 823195 906— 720758 720777 B-907— B 258795 258796 B 344834 344863 708542 708554 908— 119251 119290 527948 528000 633990 633999 910— 389452 389463 707260 707279 947737 947946 911— 179924 180000 912— 549111 549160 914— 16545 16644 67043 67048 B-916— 24642 24647 B 351081 351088 B 589000 589021 917— 41260 41300 735885 735906 831088 831196 919— 255712 255718 920— 529064 529153 718249 718278 B-921— B 143652 143805 561903 562500 B 871501 872151 922— 449623 449653 924— 768451 768464 B-925— B 224226 224249 307846 307847 B 365421 365422 679885 679901 B-926— B 243114 243117 B 264039 264045 344147 344181 424444 424445 954925 954926 B-927— B 355690 355699 B 818257 818450 928— 163895 163897 681636 681725 B-929— 23138 23194 250851 250855 376515 376524 B-930— 87279 87323 B 234482 234483 B 368979 369000 427866 427867 B 858751 858834 931— 84780 84851 932— 176847 176848 483927 483928 523549 523575 933— 236889 236925 B-935— B 263014 263069 B 287744 287747 791875 791885 B-936— B 480161 480162 680661 680699 937— 84127 84128 581639 581672 939— 249824 249830	L. U. 940— 680761 680809 B-941— 311325 311359 659017 659018 942— 221186 221205 420171 420172 B-945— B 978664 978684 B-947— 242902 242913 B 688122 688159 948— 68318 68338 315602 315603 651071 651215 B-949— B 250405 250481 B 296746 296747 392168 392170 482322 483048 B-951— B 212288 212322 415160 415166 B-952— 563645 563650 854701 854765 953— 610812 611158 717877 717954 B-954— B 218574 218577 B 251315 251338 B 351914 351916 658707 658712 716371 716375 B-959— B 138121 138122 402803 402807 B 589420 589427 692570 692600 B-960— 672946 672951 B-961— B 744121 744126 B 931881 931912 B-962— 306045 306064 B 369302 369303 422612 422613 B 574943 574995 B-964— 38317 38361 B 269480 269481 B-965— 101049 101084 B 116790 116817 B 117224 117229 B 118078 118091 B 119218 119247 B 119607 119622 B 120397 120412 B 121164 121179 B 121562 121590 B 123503 123546 B 123964 123976 B 124895 124915 B 125580 125595 B 126258 126272 B 127073 127085 B 127762 127771 B 128630 128653 B 129395 129409 B 385868 385871 429411 429414 761881 761882 762371 762378 762476 762477 762860 762864 763406 763410 763772 763777 764130 764131 764354 764357 810640 810658 811903 811917 815122 815149 915509 915522 966— 661778 661779 696989 697046 194496 194525 304671 304686 B-969— B 293727 293729 B 442916 442947 970— 655481 655484 955417 955471 972— 607849 607855 B-973— B 211989 211993 682394 682405 B-975— 582685 582687 716022 716084 977— 522430 522436	L. U. B-979— B 276711 276713 318622 318633 B-980— 362034 362050 B 381131 381138 B-981— B 277892 277894 B 278098 278100 412841 412857 479065 479203 B 727501 727503 B-982— 118086 118110 B 308480 308481 682107 682245 722460 722600 B-983— B 193803 193837 B 787796 788009 B-985— 39764 39826 B 184049 184055 581081 581086 B-987— B 142904 143071 B 738647 738750 B 869251 869312 B 870001 870750 B-989— B 265308 265309 B 689045 689118 991— 302593 302594 731702 731717 B-992— B 260973 260984 B 864822 864910 B-993— 525324 525414 636290 636297 B-994— B 457895 457937 995— 660025 660052 756718 756887 996— 308439 308457 B-997— B 331287 331288 519388 519396 B-998— B 753929 753985 B-1000— B 187452 187500 B 195001 195142 B 597001 597270 B 785552 786750 B-1002— 367357 367740 B 462837 462846 569752 570000 645061 645085 907501 908064 908251 908312 1004— 65572 65585 642530 642531 B-1005— 495941 495954 B 840655 840750 B 882751 883068 B-1006— B 226020 226022 B 499255 499500 B 835501 835624 B-1007— B 265647 265648 B 417104 417199 B-1008— 256574 256577 B 353227 353233 B 523968 524021 B-1009— 159448 159553 B 353701 353703 661532 661554 B-1010— 365275 365359 B 856003 856838 B-1015— B 701720 701759 B-1018— B 268976 268993 B 838658 838912 B-1019— B 226546 226547 B 472149 472170 B-1022— B 361029 361055 1024— 82756 82761 214897 215063 B-1026— B 226886 226887 B 862548 862602 B-1027— B 333899 333900 B 388801 388817 B 401212 401257 B 881251 881312	L. U. 1029— 17169 17170 321406 321455 911657 911684 B-1030— B 227271 227272 691740 691836 B-1031— 651858 651859 774990 774991 776270 776500 776913 776929 905868 905962 1032— 52241 52246 428057 428078 767902 767904 1033— 304938 304968 B-1035— B 354232 354295 B 830121 830250 B 889501 889688 924650 924654 1036— 381884 381906 1037— 75461 75580 B-1042— B 198000 198010 653896 653897 726771 726789 B-1043— 115072 115080 1044— 311884 311960 671356 671368 B-1046— 638944 638958 1047— 943838 943877 B-1049— B 50090 50091 B 831391 831646 B-1050— B 184071 184080 B-1051— B 529781 529960 B-1052— B 398074 398088 B-1053— 267824 267835 B-1054— 20331 20830 267178 267195 638443 638500 B-1055— B 724661 724705 B-1056— 107806 107920 B 363674 363682 B-1060— 50147 50218 B-1062— B 211045 211050 B 690151 690166 B-1063— B 183555 183560 B-1065— B 248068 248084 B-1066— B 198320 198330 327460 327502 663832 663834 B-1067— B 250419 250428 B 687375 687474 B-1068— B 107520 107521 B 846301 846719 B-1069— B 99423 99441 B-1071— B 493482 493530 1072— 955638 955647 B-1076— 100346 100355 B 104201 104250 1077— 270457 270459 B-1078— B 237968 237970 B 726846 726970 B-1079— B 128131 128136 716408 716409 B-1080— B 495678 495750 B 748501 748528 1081— 150015 150049 B-1083— B 388530 388545 B 879819 880104 B-1085— 321648 321671 652741 652742 1086— 469998 470068
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L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.
B-1087—	B-1141—(Cont.)	B-1197—	1251—	B-1303—	271—	1229—
314419 314439	630008 630037	B 315260 315270	535116 535129	B 832582 832618	704831-840,	666173.
B 478221 478250	810751 810945	B 388752 388826	688386 688387	B-1304—	856-860.	B-1242—
686883 686884	B-1144—	B-1198—	742909 742934	B 454933 454950	B-272—	B 393523-540.
B-1088—	63226 63229	B 315427	B-1253—	B 689251 689263	B 475442-445.	B-1262—
B 833727 833945	B 209784 209790	B 765321 765379	B 201565 201569	1305—	307908 307974	B 876721-727,
B-1089—	666246 666358	B-1200—	B 356415	B-1306—	87922-88023,	731-733, 737-
B 338047 338135	B-1145—	B 777296 777360	B-1254—	B 205935 205943	028-030, 032,	742, 744, 745,
1091—	373950 374031	B-1202—	382124 382157	B 772909 773046	035-040,	747-768, 771,
320434 320454	620350	B 111247 111248	688790 688796	B-1307—	804751-970,	774-776, 778-
B-1092—	57148 57152	B 759161 759263	743187 743196	B 378416 378419	757651, 656,	812.
B 359130 359137	858841 858920	B 885001 885054	1257—	B 457277 457301	657, 681, 682,	B-1326—
B-1094—	B 365476 365487	B-1203—	262684 262696	B-1309—	715, 717, 727,	713274, 281-284.
B 64184 64189	B-1150—	B 316035	667672	B 389136 389146	731, 739, 743,	VOID
B 496756 496813	1151—	1205—	263023 263042	B 841501 841807	745, 771, 826,	B-1—
1095—	541806 541826	197599 197647	667981	1310—	865, 866, 908,	B 235805,
294975 295023	1152—	626810 626830	1258—	743726 743777	914, 947.	B 399231,
B-1097—	15029 15079	803836 804000	624827 624851	B-1311—	321176-178,	471904, 479254,
245791 245800	606588 606590	956251 956542	B-1260—	58519 58522	180-182, 184,	480460, 558,
B 485149 485167	1153—	756346 756375	B 523035 523330	B 379225 379226	185, 187-192.	667, B 517732,
655664	323881 323920	696814 696831	525031 525036	B 456809 456817	374—	813.
B-1098—	606796 606797	1211—	1261—	B-1312—	570472, 473.	B-2—
B 70417 70425	986809 986843	380726 629005	558608 558710	B 398657 398700	394—	174987, 175070.
1099—	1156—	629005 961834	668415	765451 765465	87155-159.	B-3—
14148 14152	327932 327946	961834 961857	B-1262—	B 793859 794037	18368, 370, 371.	A 2291, 2294,
57917 57923	B-1158—	120519 120528	B 116965 116981	1313—	266936.	2381, 2455, 2510,
B-1100—	100405 100424	648477 648480	B 876001 876815	B-1314—	408—	2625, 2648, 2726,
40881 40891	263043 263062	74350 74377	B-1263—	B 379940	518336.	2821, 2990, 3056,
271221	B-1159—	48208 48226	B 202705 202708	B 875309 875422	464—	3090, 3144, 3335,
B 364274	B 110148 110250	501956 501957	512040 512071	B-1315—	484—	3390, 3398, 3407,
B-1102—	127501 127575	105430 105433	669498 669503	321144 321200	789007-010.	3653, 3739, 3765,
B 280038 280040	B 380701 380778	1218—	1265—	B 723395 723428	531—	3834, 3841, 3874,
B 642519 642571	608361 608411	48208 48226	514360 514378	726767	685636, 637,	4228, 4256, 4381,
B-1104—	728887 729000	1219—	B-1266—	1316—	639, 640, 643-	4384, 4433, 4815,
B 98942 99000	B 827328 827966	105430 105433	B 359482 359485	721856 722009	645, 647-649,	4966, 5072, 5336,
B 170251 170266	B-1160—	1221—	B 533783 533869	727866 727871	747757-761,	5399, 5618, 5964,
B 742159 742376	B 198868 199500	73999 74033	B-1268—	1317—	614933.	6040, 6157, 6182,
1105—	B 212251 212375	652115 652120	B 204292 204304	710598 710635	B-560—	6301, 6537, 6561,
582910 582923	B-1161—	254856 254864	B 360041	723269 723490	B 384318	6582, 6790, 6849,
241073	B 340072 340085	660784	B 360844 360870	1318—	538144, 145.	6891, 6892, 7080,
B-1106—	B 834257 834416	1222—	512281 512289	320222 320232	577729.	7120, 7312, 7329,
B 211169 211213	B-1162—	325022 325043	B 542302 542304	752662 752673	617—	DH 1501, 1502,
B 257206 257209	B 340295 340296	1223—	B-1270—	1319—	374430.	1529, 1530, 1557,
1108—	B 480602 480656	113078 113097	B 213286 213309	28004 28361	795826.	1608, 1627,
459166 459195	B-1163—	652413	B 361351 361354	B 381385 381403	619—	XG 82717.
631666 631667	B 574451 574500	1227—	1271—	B 685725 685828	374430.	4529, 34384,
B-1109—	B 837001 837062	514670 514682	203054 203137	B-1320—	795826.	34395, 34397,
B 382920	B-1166—	676081 676086	B-1273—	B 400555 400578	628—	35571, 35982,
B 637491 637500	B 323526 323528	1228—	B 112951 112953	B-1321—	312381.	35988, 38006,
B 840751 840980	B 512916 513000	12088 12144	B 715266 715388	B 400555 400578	660—	38040, 38044,
B-1110—	B 942751 942761	663613 663617	B-1275—	B-1322—	314139, 140.	38051, 38092,
577741 577808	992071 992100	1229—	B 685155 685178	B 686302 686314	B-673—	38094, 38149,
B-1111—	B-1169—	242272 242304	B-1277—	708755 708758	630027.	38169, 38173,
501490 501519	B 374857 374874	666169 666175	B 209015 209018	730664 730728	722—	38298, 38314,
B 524946 525000	B 802508 802761	1230—	530153 530156	B-1323—	69380.	38353, 38387,
B 865501 865607	B-1171—	668867 668868	B-1280—	B 686554	1100, 1958, 2516,	2540, 3054.
B-1112—	B 400016 400035	1231—	B 210537 210541	709363 709368	777—	B-9—
B 323395 323400	B 787286 787477	690841 690877	B 369007	730892 730934	644590.	108038,
B 941475 941899	1172—	1232—	1281—	B-1325—	738499-505.	B 437780, 956,
B-1116—	613325 613365	488732 488732	667020 667039	B 670093 670113	B-838—	517589, 753957.
B 261768 261769	1174—	648262 648262	682651 682652	B-1326—	880371, 372.	B-11—
B 555696 555772	303061 303081	985903 985946	1282—	713251 713286	B-874—	329788, 424447-
757960	70625 70637	B-1234—	666778 666794	B-1329—	334917-921.	450, 493, 494,
B-1118—	B-1176—	B 215231 215236	B-1283—	B 390301 390382	763670.	431239-240,
595740 595770	B 328061 328069	1235—	B 214113 214123	B-1330—	B-907—	432601, 793,
B-1120—	B 521123 521180	121417 121427	668805 668812	B 390601 390634	B 344859, 860,	447761, 794,
940148 940168	B-1177—	B-1238—	B-1284—	B-1332—	708549, 550.	448036, 047,
B-1121—	122724 122727	265618 265655	B 461165 461224	340501 340518	953—	098, 131, 136,
B 341245 341245	B 327822 327840	B 744496 744499	B 114250 114261	766351 766374	717876, 878,	161, 163, 220,
965880 965884	B 478017 478050	B-1240—	B 836310 836447	MISSING	885-887, 890,	228, 241, 250,
1122—	B 649654 649655	B 113372 113390	1286—	B-11—	899, 902, 905,	344, 346, 378,
60500 60517	670951 671051	B 732941 733020	670478 670500	B 734850.	907, 909, 914,	424, 426, 478,
B-1123—	1180—	303984 304020	695883 695884	B-23—	918-921, 924,	484, 500,
B 726184 726211	394058 394065	656314 656315	1287—	803059, 060.	927, 928, 930-	449263, 268,
B-1125—	B-1181—	B-1242—	646801 671157	177366.	932, 934, 935,	313, 376, 431,
B 823779 823835	117938 117958	B 102195 102214	B-1288—	116—	942, 944-946,	467, 474, 480-
B-1126—	B 758483 758484	B 393486 393569	B 471308 471316	701305, 307,	948-953.	485, 488, 556,
B 239047 239076	B-1182—	B-1243—	B-1289—	308, 312-319.	B-1009—	470842, 852-
B 259307	397768 397775	B 144001 144097	B 371552 371555	131—	661537-541, 550.	853, 863, 879,
751193 751202	B 757061 757063	B 600121 600130	B 752419 752483	B-1050—	B 184070.	796574,
B-1127—	1183—	(Trip.)	1290—	B-1067—	433116, 437379,	380, 401,
B 192301 192327	57092 57113	B 744284 745204	683477 683480	B 687431-440.	672561.	B-12—
B-1129—	610152 610155	B-1245—	1292—	1086—	B-12—	605139, 143,
B 636151 636190	B-1185—	B 203231 203250	70351 70385	470036-040.	B-1094—	607439, 912187.
B-1130—	B 329345 329347	B 209251 209376	732800 732803	B-1094—	B 64185, 186.	16—
B 354830 354854	B 623761 623826	468197 468197	B-1293—	B 367704, 705.	B-1097—	552984, 553060,
B 863611 864100	B-1186—	B 626418 627136	B 759839 759872	708, 711, 714.	B 485160.	771158.
B-1132—	357365 357507	653191 653250	1295—	715, 719, 723.	B-1112—	B-18—
B 395482 395495	396312 396312	963314 963471	9629 9638	725, 727, 730.	B 941465-474.	B 479553,
1135—	B 468791 468794	B-1246—	67643 67676	732-735, 739-	B-1127—	B 307198,
64425 789754	690700 690715	B 365304 365313	729468 729471	746, 748-764,	B 192322-325.	845059.
B-1137—	1190—	B 527737 527947	B-1296—	766, 769, 772-	1138—	22—
B 209384 209476	73311 73324	B-1247—	B 169865 169867	774, 776, 781-	603366, 368.	743188, 196,
B 304577 304580	B-1191—	101101 101105	684569 684750	785, 787, 789,	B-1166—	880.
1138—	B 208136 208139	303859 303900	B 888751 888759	790.	B 328059, 060.	B-25—
283904 283990	613458 613459	659413 659414	B-1297—	153—	992070.	33889, 33993,
603367 603369	739806 739827	687596 687606	B 472603 472609	774001-015.	B-1176—	34139, 141, 259,
1139—	B-1192—	B-1248—	B-1298—	660847-851.	B 1176—	270, 358.
271603 271634	B 313633 313640	B 450952 450962	B 377020 377024	195—	B-1182—	716795, 976.
603804 603806	B 718803 718836	524961 524977	B 741193 741351	147881.	397768-770.	B-28—
B-1141—	982909 982941	1249—	1299—	225—	244—	675939, 941-
28151 28200	B-1194—	49501 50024	687986 688013	88389, 390.		
317171 317187	B 191428 191428	36				

<p>L. U. B-28—(Cont.) 950, 959, 960, 685299-300, 684172, 231, 949. 35— 943701-710. 39— 371872, 891. 40— 31358, 31496. 41— 580084. 43— 119434, 550994, 551000, 831595, 611. 46— B 398112, 464265, 284, 361, 371, 421, 537, 465102, 141, 145, 182, 244, 249, 250, 291, 292, 297, 299, 330, 402, 424, 430, 480, 493, B 475101, 495806, 861, 887, 496005, 120, 161, 175- 180, 496218, 224, 228, 303, 339, 371-374, 475, 479, 489, 513, 555, 567, 610, 669, 765, 775, 817, 922, 940, 961, 995, 497018, 020, 022, 024, 053, 500731, 773, 775, 791, 849, 859, 876, 907, 944. 48— B 195927, B 484761, 820, 846, 851, 534659, 660, 670, 535529- 531, 736-737, 747, 757, 804267, 341, 523, 675, 739, 767, 810, 839, 977, 805211, 221, 265, 851315, 368, 443, 494, 852146, 149, 155, 304, 315, 358, 452, 491648, 651, 677, 704, 720, 729, 784, 829, 848, 864, 990, 492003, 006, 014, 025, 050, 090, 150, 180, 209, 269, 296, 332, 416, 513, 594, 694, 727, 732, 882, 891, 952, 997, 998, 777066, 071, 178, 353, 447, 504, 558, 606. 50— 130561, 565, 573, 577, 601. 52— 200609, 620, 631. B-57— 651573, 579, 633, 674, 701, B 962241, 243, 307, 359, 482, 511, 516, 541, 582, 584, 595, 597, 611, 644, 646, 683, 684, 688, 695, 785, 793, 891, B 963070. 59— 514984, 635126, 174, 180, 216. B-65— 3835. B-66— B 181900, 207090, 112, 119, 345223, 247, 273, 338, 402, 442, 451, 464, 534, 345927, 933, 960, 346012, 109, 186, 198, 203, 212, 473968.</p>	<p>L. U. B-66—(Cont.) 973, 978, 982, 990, B 644368, 411, 460, 468, 472, B 645023, 064, 070, 090. 73— 457199, 470184, 848, 939, 472479, 473281, 311, 401, 403, 404, 588236. B-76— 358711, 854, 983, 359060, 803546, 614, 735, 840, 806278, 411. 82— 294463, 464, 484, 554, 586, 636, 812991. B-90— 290794, 928, 15766, B 719590. 95— 678243, 264, 310, 366, 370, 375, 467, 512, 531, 554, 594, 595. B-98— 352249, 252- 255, 258, 259, 262, 554690, B 728496, 514. 99— 62768, 62926. 103— 22309. B-107— 379201, 209, 235, 510805, 807. B-108— 680742, 719633, 761, 856, 905, 908. 110— 362525, 526, 593, 634, 722, 726, 812, 830, 915, 936, 341316, 460, 572, 583, 680, 729, 868, 342037, 073, 089, 170, 171, 174, 187, 363, 544, 591, 717, 746, 590476, 484, 501, 508, 695, 770, 792, 883, 917, 591024, 117, 127, 130, 187, 208, 282, 296, 373, 394, 506, 564, 678, 730, 747, 798, 837, 860, 935, 592003, 034, 113, 332, 693660. 116— 524648. B-124— B 477657, 658, 702, 714, 504349, 436, 830, 851443, 488, 938, 937815, 865, 867-876, 944, 946, 938416, 629, 757, 767, 997. B-125— 407409, 435, 639, 408044. 129— 301451. 130— 647643, 648, 659, 694, 710, 787, 829, 908, 963, 972, 973, 648023, 024, 069, 095, 137, 220, 239, 242, 258, 264, 270, 283, 290, 328, 332, 354, 801042, 216. B-136— 508606, 608. B-137— B 207723, 333275, B 367737, 795, 713924, 948.</p>	<p>L. U. B-145— 153902, 924. B-153— 245255. B-160— 476810, 669044, 736725. 164— 443553, 824, 444571, 765308- 310, 490, 502, 766549, 554, 767455, 594, 768120, 344, 350, 649, 749, 943, 769089, 383, 770391- 395, 536, 811- 820, 772099. 177— 48006, 030, 293161, 535964, 536054, 601, 695, 888064, 085, 745, 809, 889036. 185— 47037. 194— 417981, 843688. B-196— 534864, B 763958-960. B-202— 316871, 873, 875, B 398892, 932, 995, 996, B 478410, 418, 692530, 645776, 807, 847, 863, 867873, B 773722, 748, 769, 792, 795, 796, 835, 839- 841, 908-910, 918, 951, 953, B 817512, 513, 523, 532, 552, 557, 835156, 190, 294, 357, 425, 465. 211— 387317, 344. 215— 977781, 789, 969. B-223— 767259. B-224— B 58481, B 868269, 379. 225— 694345, 353. 237— 696813-814. B-244— 139558, 565. 245— 277430, 712, 947, 278017, 031. 246— B 334912, 932642, 772, 801. B-263— 251209, B 309434, B 814585. 271— 704756, 780, 805, 813, 815, 820530, 532. B-277— 350686, 377745, 378096, 113, 687374, 377, 537, 861109, 321, 325-330. 278— 592200, 248. B-284— 818710, 941- 950. B-287— 217416, 439, 689623, 839414, 427. 290— 305118. B-292— 496230. 295— 87825, 757669, 670, 692, 695, 709, 746, 751, 795, 800, 801, 848, 852, 907, 931. 302— 330935, 338259, 404904, 995.</p>	<p>L. U. 302—(Cont.) 543620, 622, 863268, 456, 672. 309— 41716, B 414708, 823869-870, 883, 905, 917, 969259, 266. 313— 678756. 317— 703740, 707541. 325— 681969, 682022. 326— 283278, 280, 376, 722165, 167. B-327— B 15635. 332— 89214, 265, 266. 333— 243984. 338— 359900, 986. 347— 862551. 349— 815421-440. 350— 50259, 269, 295, 323, 340, 343, 354, 372, 394, 397, 432, 918302, 336, 353, 358, 378, 379, 396, 477, 490, 491, 494, 495, 498, 531, 542, 562, 589, 590, 619, 630, 642, 643, 648, 653, 658, 671, 676, 716, 734. 354— 136560, 585. B-357— 639309, 644735, 800366, 491. 362— 321165, 179, 186. B-369— 849417, 601. B-372— 704728. 379— 275524, 671425, 529, 556. 382— 923225. 390— 18043, 18380, 307521, 739766, 756689, 810, 820, 830, 877, 827063. B-391— B 267152. 398— 670429. 404— 487422. 405— 319361. 408— 266955. B-411— 491430. 413— 580153. 415— 694047, 049, 759404, 822804, 814, 827, 830. 417— 61476. B-429— 478567. 434— 437968. 436— 251597. 438— 683585, 648. 440— 598622. B-446— 71319, B 473365. 449— 27662, 859526, 540. 451— 163658. 458— 136701. 460— 98074, 98143.</p>	<p>L. U. B-465— B 771582, B 810793, 805, 811, 816. 466— 221594. 467— 227574, 578. B-474— B 794299, 316, 868142. B-476— B 834823, 61596. 479— 154529, 530, 578, 669, 733, 804, 475352- 355, 391, 521343, 354, 813008, 100. 480— 930631. B-495— 357206, 686083, 088. 501— 543264, 269, 275, 289, 300, 321, 341, 379, 385, 395, 426, 526, 682855, 873, 919, 954, 972. 503— 231707, 709, 362350, 405, 419, 455, 493, 531, 579, 582, 702950, 955, 956, 958, 962, 976, 983, 993, 703006, 018, 024, 028, 053, 808508, 511, 528, 809284, 385, 390, 633, 672, 680, 803, 932, 944, 993, 810000, 677, 715. 511— 431997. 518— 316420, 439. 527— 103020. 531— 89266, 289, 154470, 685650. 540— 106292. 547— 614933. 550— 698200, 253, 276. 557— 710961. B-560— B 467971. 561— 103242, 260, 594. 568— 26454. B-569— 812312, 337, 406, 648, 692, 708-710, 713, 741, 766, 778. 574— 512889, 513110. 588— 188528-530, 684, 699105, 390, 554, 637, 741, 877664, 755, 758, 884, 910233. 602— 530052. B-605— 74280, 282, 300, 316, 371223, 240, 603444, 461, 462. 607— 664423, 681040. 611— 623089-090, 848441. 617— 761496. 619— 795829, 856. 616— 87098, 87156, 199, 200, 576994, 995. B-624— 270565, 353721, 772, 815.</p>	<p>L. U. 632— 209950. 637— 800251-253, 256-260, 310. 643— 873109, 113, 125, 134, 137. 646— 70169. 659— 294958, 994, 636667. 660— 24039, 080, 688796. 673— 67276, 630026. 674— 405822, 940. 683— 744638. 697— 557744, 760, 834659, 887, 835449, 531-533. 702— B 431649. 708— 163438, 381527, 574, 876. 712— 359406. 716— 412372, 454528, 535-537, 591, 625, 731, 795, 825, 839, 855, 878, 887, 965, 455012, 520467, 484, 542, 566, 527251, 270, 542156, 184, 263, 272, 280, 327, 354, 363, 439, 483, 516, 520, 540, 543016, 029, 063, 079. B-723— B 336731-740. 732— 2018. B-735— 699991. 755— 694617, 667. 760— 851041, 053, 061, 177, 807019, 022, 028, 032. 763— 250298, 300, 528469. B-769— B 144842, B 387506, 508, 529-530, B 456205, 207. 776— 194014. 780— 733386. 781— 517104, 105. 784— 657226, 244. 786— 703937. 812— 67365. B-818— 388393. 823— 470144, 305186. 824— 696948, 955. B-833— 585962, 963. 836— 20335, 391, 410. B-843— 378188. 855— 247632. 861— 312159, 754696. 867— 668030, 033. 889— 747294, 300. 902— 179255. 903— 569761, 772, 763469, 915011, 844, 851, 916049, 247. 910— 947807, 837, 843, 919.</p>	<p>L. U. 917— 831128, 155. 920— 718278. B-921— B 143667, 683, 686, 770. B-926— B 264039-041, 344168, 424444. 928— 681709. B-930— 87322, B 858765. B-935— B 263038. B-941— 311326. 948— 315602. B-949— B 296746, 392168, 482328, 338, 405, 534, 620, 894. B-952— 563646, 854760. 953— 610892, 945, 611022, 084, 717817, 837, 877, 889, 895, 929. B-954— B 218576. B-965— B 119220, B 126268, 429413, 763406. B-982— 118086, 090, 092, 722496, B 308480. 996— 308444. B-1000— B 597054, B 785686, B 786043, 073. B-1002— B 645081. 1004— 65574. B-1005— B 882882. B-1008— B 523972. B-1031— 905904. B-1044— 311933, 671365, 367. B-1049— B 831439. B-1054— 20690, 638444. B-1062— B 221049. B-1066— 327466. B-1068— B 107520, B 846301. B-1078— B 237959, 960. B-1088— B 833848, 932, 942. B-1094— B 64180, B 496772, 790, 801. 1095— 294985. B-1112— B 214505. B-1141— 547633, 810896. 1147— 858876. 1155— 986821. B-1159— B 110179, 191, 617967, 976, 610114, 159, 810774, 877, 896, 914, 922, 936. B-1160— B 198900, B 199140. 1172— 613340. B-1185— B 623762. B-1191— 739809, 813. B-1202— B 759222. 1223— 325024.</p>
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L. U. 1227— 514678. 1229— 666164, 165. B-1245— B 209272, 313. 334, B 626419. 420, 456, 468. 510, 578, 655. 658, 670, 672. 919, 937. B 627034, 076. 653201, 207. 210, 220, 230. 963330, 352. 404, 408-411. 462, 463. B-1247— 303882. 1249— 49913, 50010. 867734, 367718. 1251— 535116, 127. 742920-924. 1258— 263025. B-1262— B 876407, 503. B-1270— B 213299. B 361352. 1271— 203056. B-1298— B 741216, 255. 279. 1305— 307935. B-1309— 841680, 703. 1310— 743754. 1317— 723314, 408. 414, 432. 1319— 28321, 324, 327.	L. U. B-1320— B 381386. B-1329— B 390321, 379. PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED B-50— B 479869, 870. B-53— B 279555. 698963-970. 69— 301268. 116— 701263, 275. 293, 295. 135— 617945, 950. 953, 960, 971. 980, 981, 988. 996. B-137— 333216-221. 143— 901073-075. B-180— 614605. B-232— B 462251-255. B-234— B 308442. B-277— 350652-687. 687195-610. 348— 123152, 154. 159, 169, 223. 362— 321165, 171. 390— 826998-827030. 394— 87145, 149. 426— 199163, 169.	L. U. 426—(Cont.) 172, 174, 175. 177-179, 185. 188, 191. 460— 753605-606. 464— 518331-335. B-468— B 200283, 284. 485— 563251-320. 322-330. 515— 58856-859. 531— 685575, 595. 613, 626-627. 629, 631. 533— 588773. 584— 538046, 063. 080, 085. 588— 188524-530. 614— 57707-708, 711. B-616— 576994, 995. B-624— 353721-762. 648— 727601-605. 674— 405822, 721378-379. 696— 707007, 015. 016, 022. 708— 381527, 163434. B-735— 72979, 980. 761— 720777. B-769— B 387506, 508.	L. U. B-769—(Cont.) 529-536. B 456205-209, 211-215. B-795— 571718. 810— 738486, 496. 823— 305186, 470144, 203. B-846— 410109-110. 866— 759170. B-874— 334912. B-907— B 344677, 740. 932— 176839, 840. 953— 717757, 817-819, 836, 837, 843, 619944. B-1006— B 226018. B-1009— 159445, 661517, 523, 524. B-1054— 396930. B-1078— B 237959, 960. B-1094— B 64180-182. B-1106— B 257202, 203. B-1127— B 192295. 1221— 652110. 1225— 652408. 1229— 666164, 165. 1249— 493514.	L. U. 1286— 646506. 1305— 307897-906. BLANK B-1— 480392-400. 48— 851611-630. 95— 678473. B-125— 408437-439. 164— 820499, 500. B-412— 253767. 485— 563251-320, 322-330. 515— 58856-859. 567— 389909, 910. 581— 419058-060. 659— 636229-230. 996— 308447. B-1243— 144061-070, 600121-130 (Trip.). PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID—NOT VOID B-935— 565400. PREVIOUSLY LISTED BLANK—NOT BLANK B-1145— 620308.	L. U. PREVIOUSLY LISTED—VOID B-1— 460316. B-11— 329662. B 974254, 283, 312, 324. B 224814. B 299138, 144. 149, 373, 396. B 192869. 12— 797276. 16— 594003. 25— 717800, 718197, 33946, 34139, 141, 34259, 270, 34358. B-38— B 656092. B-73— 586112. B-98— 352247, 248. B-130— 997982. 223— 914915. B-224— B 753526, 601. 244— 68194. 245— 276764, 780, 277267. B-277— 350468. 295— 856272. 359— B 317502, 577. 370— 569309, 314, 331, 334. 390— 826990, 692931, 693039.	L. U. 504— 334487, 336024, 63282, 289, 295, 499504, 506, 521. 505— 810140, 362278, 333, 498562. 509— 71444-452, 454-458. 528— 786890. 550— 412252, 697986. 584— 140965, 475810, 879, 944, 476094, 522015, 502, 572, 639, 707, 739, 537783, 824, 866, 909, 950, 984, 538009, 030, 046. B-624— 353509, 635, 685. 649— 748145, 795783, 789, 324013. 700— 400630. 703— 897495, 582. B-763— B 510524. 917— 735860, 866. 970— 655473. 1002— 645054. 1249— 187843. B-1269— B 543732.
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UNION COOPERATION

(Continued from page 600)

operated is concerned, on the continent. The Canadian National operates 23,600 miles of railway serving every province of this Dominion, and the Canadian Pacific operates 17,000 miles. * * *

If we are to survive the crisis which we now face, it is imperative that there be a mutual cooperative effort between management and labor. Such a policy as this has been in effect on the Canadian National Railways for many years. As part of the machinery for carrying out that policy, we have what is known as the Union Management Cooperative Movement, and in our shops and roundhouses, and in our maintenance of way centers, the representatives of 40,000 organized men sit down with the management to discuss their problems and their work.

Forty-seven thousand suggestions have been brought up by the mechanical department and the maintenance of way cooperative committees since their inception, which represents over 12 suggestions per working day, and the majority of these suggestions have been accepted.

In cases where subjects were dropped the sponsor was informed the reason therefor. In this manner misconceptions were removed. The committees are required to confine their recommendations to such subjects as apply to the advancement of the industry or to the welfare of the employees and to the betterment of the railway's service to the public. It is specified that no subject which would affect wage agreements is to be considered by the committees, nor do the committees deal with grievances which arise about working conditions established by agreements between the trade unions and the management, as other means are provided to take care of these.

At the present time there are 115 commit-

tees in operation, and on these committees there is equality of representation between the management and the labor representatives selected by the respective crafts. We can, from our experience, endorse the soundness of the Union Management Cooperative Movement plan, and it has also the warm commendation of those dealing with wartime labor and management problems in Washington and in Ottawa.

We must keep before us the fact that the wheels of industry are turning faster today than ever before in our history. This is shown by the volume of traffic that the railways are called upon to move. Traffic is now double what it was at the peak of the last Great War and 50 per cent higher than during those so-called "golden years" of 1928-1929.

Each day we handle more than 100,000 cars through our Canadian National terminals, and frequently a single terminal receives and dispatches as many as 5,500 cars in 24 hours.

SOCIAL SECURITY

(Continued from page 601)

own resources alone. Without such pooling our unemployment compensation program will prove a weak instrument with which to face the post-war problems.

That, friends, is the kind of social security program I think we should have. Would such a program give us complete security? No, it wouldn't. It would furnish a minimum basic protection upon which the individual would build as much more as his means permit and his judgment dictates. It would provide a minimum security for children who are not yet at work, for the aged who have retired from work, for the disabled who cannot work, and temporarily for the able-bodied

who can find no work. The major job of finding or creating new work for the millions who will be released from war employment must be approached separately. But it will be easier to solve that problem of reemployment if these other groups are cared for. It will be easier to handle a bona fide work program if it does not have to be adapted to provide income for large numbers of needy people who are not really employable but who cannot get help in any other way. With only able-bodied employable persons to deal with, a work program can be established on an altogether different basis.

The final question to consider is, should we adopt such a program now when we have a war on our hands? I think we should. The best time to initiate such a program is during a period of active business and full employment. Contributions are much easier to pay then, and the funds accumulated will help carry through the bad years later. The necessary contributions should be shared by both workers and employers with the government helping out if need arises. If this is done the cost will not be excessive for anyone. The Eliot bill, which was introduced in the present Congress and provides benefits somewhat similar to those I have suggested, carries a contribution rate of 5 per cent each by workers and employers. Employers are already paying 4 per cent except where rates are reduced by experience rating. I understand the bill was introduced at the request of the American Federation of Labor. I think the Federation is to be commended for its statesmanlike approach in proposing a method of financing in which the workers share costs equally with employers. The Congress of Industrial Organizations has also expressed itself in favor of increased contributions by workers. This represents an important advance in our thinking on social security.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

1943

Engrossed in a struggle of global scope,
A duty-bound burden rests on our hands;
Armed with unity, courage and hope,
We must assist all beast-infested lands!

With guns accurately trained and swords
drawn,
We'll strike forcefully at our avowed foes;
And bring about a brighter era's dawn,
Destroying the monsters with mortal
blows!

And then embark upon enormous chores:
To create order, where chaos had ruled
past;
To guide all the stranded to freedom's
shores—
And erect a structure of peace to last!

A war-torn world expects thee, oh, Forty-
three,
To guide the enslaved into ranks of the free!
A Bit O' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, N. Y. C.

116 IS IN THIS FIGHT

One Sixteen is in this fight
Doing its share for Uncle Sam,
And till victory is wholly ours
We will be in it to the last man.

Some of the Brothers have marched away,
Others are working day and night,
After victory they can say
"One Sixteen was in that fight."

They'll shoulder a gun or drop a bomb
In Berlin, Tokyo or Rome,
Or they'll pull the wire and buy the bonds
Until their Brothers come marching home.

"We'll carry on at home, Brother,
While you give the Axis hell."
That's what the Old Timer will say
As he bids a Brother farewell.

Until the Axis has been downed,
Never to raise its ugly head,
One Sixteen is in this fight,
Twisting wire or throwing lead.
EARL F. ROBINSON,
L. U. No. 116.

The editor passes on these comments with appreciation and would like to add one for the Brother's benefit—don't be afraid to sign your name and local union number.

ADVICE TO POETS

Start it right,
Sparkling bright,
Make it rhyme
All the time;
Keep it true,
No one will sue;
Boost A. F. of L.
Or you'll catch H—
If brief
No grief.

Paid-up Member who thinks some of the poetry is O. K. and other specimens not SO -K.

STRETCHING ELECTRICIANS

People who worry about manpower shortage are forgetting about Yankee ingenuity. Here is a clipping from a West Coast electrical magazine which illustrates what I mean: "About 40 nine-foot electricians will soon be employed in the construction of temporary barracks at the fourth motor base at Fort Lewis, Wash. The electricians will be equipped with three-foot stilts. The stilts are the idea of Charles McPhail, president of the Electric Construction Company at Tacoma, which has electric contracts at Fort Lewis and at the cantonment at Corvallis. Mr. McPhail explained the average electrician has to climb up and down a ladder hundreds of times a day pulling wires through studding overhead, boring holes and making light connections. In fact the ladder must be moved every 18 inches of wiring. Under the new setup, time saved amounts to about one-third of the total job, it was said."

AL SLATER,
L. U. No. 11.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

Through this toilsome world, alas!
Once and only once we pass,
If a goodness we may show,
If a good deed we may do
To our suffering fellowman,
Let us do it when we can,
Nor delay it for 'tis plain
We will not pass this way again.
Don't worry about the future,
The present is all thou hast,
The future will soon be present,
And the present will soon be past.
To Stewart Wiles, Tom Meech and Scott
Campbell—
A thousand thanks you'll find here before you.
If you ever come here I sure will adore you,
Merry Christmas and a happy New Year to
all I send,
I know what it is now to have a friend.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
L. U. No. 39,
City Infirmary, Warrensville, Ohio.

DER MISLEADER OF GERMANY

Come hither mein friends und leesten,
It's Adolph who talks to you now,
You all must help me, mein comrades,
We're in quite a mess, I vow.

I know dot mein ticket is printed,
Der vun vay trip soon will start,
Und so I vant you all near me,
It's going to be hard to part.

But, I leave each vun of you something,
You vill remember me long after death,
Don't get so close to me, Goebbles,
I don't like the smell of your breath.

Goering can have Berchtesgaden,
Der rest of you leesten, you hear,
I vant you to pay close attention,
It's time for mein pretzels und beer.

Now, Ribbontrop geds all mein medals,
I vant competition should start,
Ven Goering sees all of dot metal,
Good humor from him vill depart.

Und you, good people of Chermanny,
To der dumb peoples league I bequeath,
Und I'll look up and smile at you suckers,
Ven dey put me vell underneath.

To Himmler, I leave all mein pistols,
He'll need dot protection sometime,
Ven der people find out how he duped dem,
Dey'll stop der Gestapo regime.

On mein death I proclaim annexation,
Of der place vare I know I vill dwell,
By rights it belongs to der Faderland,
Yes; dot's der place I mean, it's Hell.

Und knowing mein last destination,
Dare's lots of friends dare I vill see,
Dey all tried der same things dot I did,
But not many dare, good as me.

So wrap me up vell in asbestos,
I vant I should feel quite at home,
Und I'll run dot place better than Satan,
'Cause I've had lots of practice at home.
R. B. NIGHTINGALE,
Local No. 911.

WHEN ADOLPH ASKS FOR PEACE

A laugh was loosed in the halls of Hell
When a courier came, old Nick to tell
That Adolph Hitler, may his tribe decrease!
Had given the Allies an offer of peace!

"My tail!" said the Devil, "that's rich, I'll say,
Think of him wanting a peace talk day!"
The Devil roared, and roared again,
While every Imp took up the tale
And added his laughter to the gale.

"I never knew so much Hell on earth,
People are fighting for all they are worth,
And tho' I don't sympathize
With the ends and aims of the Allies,
I'll say this for them, and that's enough—
They've cornered all of the Christian stuff;
For it's plain that what they're trying to do
Is to put the liberty idea through.

"Peace on my plan, Adolph asks in vain,"
The Devil roared and roared again,
While every Fiend climbed up his well
To join in the laugh that shook all Hell!
H. B. FELTWELL,
L. U. No. 697.

OH, YEAH?

(Labor insists on holding to the 40-hour week.—Ex.)

From moon to moon are your hours now.
You're a plodding horse or a patient cow.
Building the plants to make the guns
And powder and planes to lick the Huns;
Day in, day out till you lose all track
Of days in the week or the rest you lack;
Never a peek at the daytime sky—
"Forty hours a week" my eye!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.



The Four Horsemen ride again

WAR HAS ONCE AGAIN loosed the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse upon the world . . . fire, famine, sword, and pestilence.

In the last war, the most deadly of these was *pestilence*. And today, in Europe and Asia, there is already a wartime rise in Tuberculosis . . . the dread

TB that kills more people between 15 and 45 than any other disease.

You can help prevent a wartime rise of TB in our country — by buying Christmas Seals today . . . and using them every day from now to Christmas. *They fight Tuberculosis.*



**BUY
CHRISTMAS
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The National, State and Local
Tuberculosis Associations in
the United States.